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REPORT

ON

SMALLPOX IN RELATION TO VAGRANCY

IN

ENGLAND AND WALES,

DURING THE YEAR 1903.

BY

HENRY E. ARMSTRONG D.Hy.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

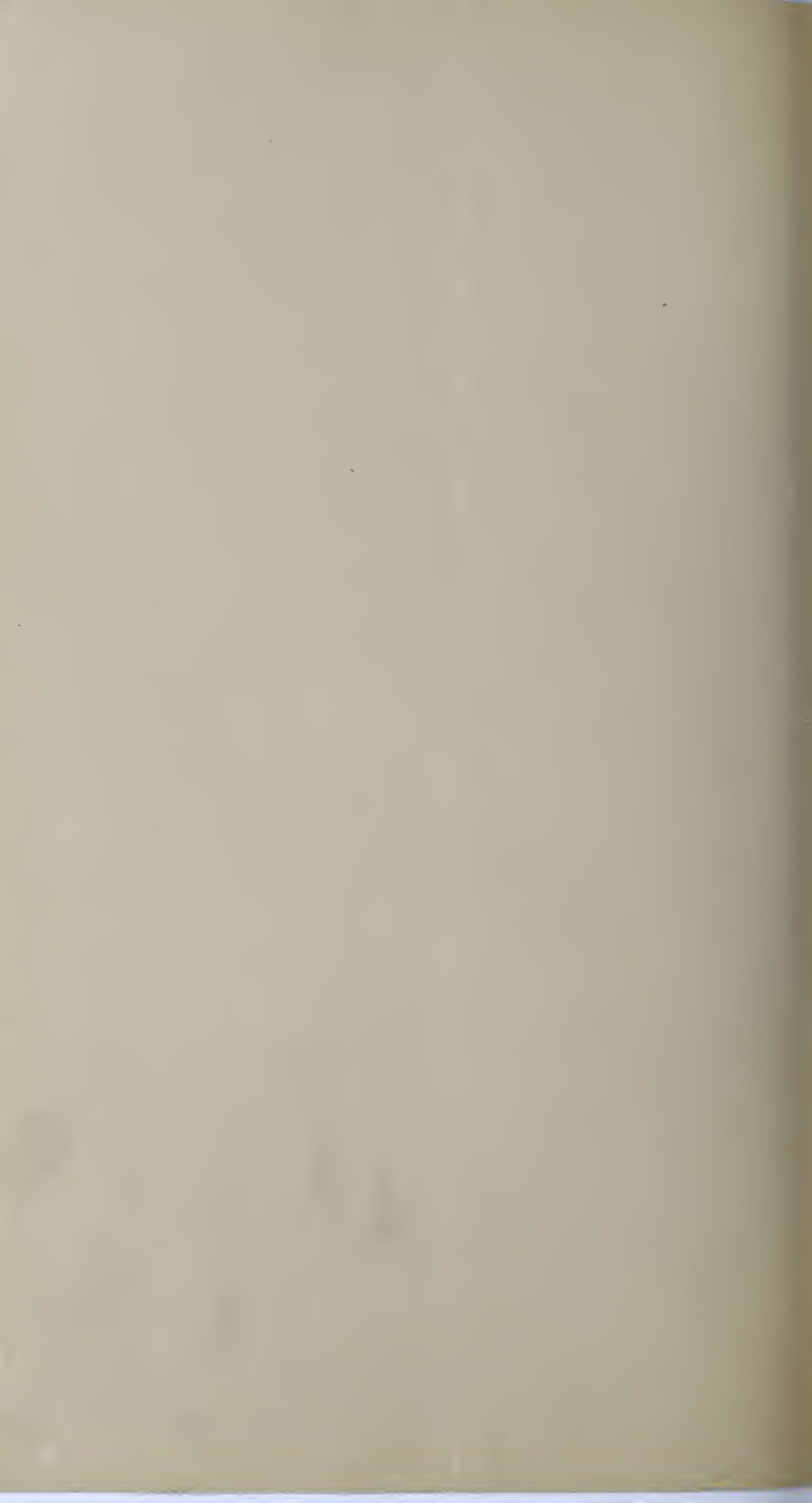
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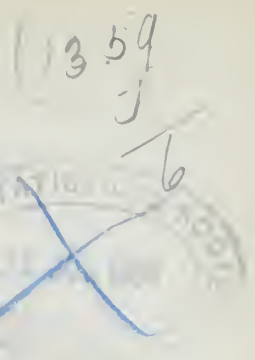
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CITY AND COUNTY OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT, TOWN HALL,

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,

19th February, 1904.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SANITARY COMMITTEE
OF THE CORPORATION OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

SIR AND GENTLEMEN,

Herewith I have the honour to submit to you a Report, prepared by your authority, on Smallpox in relation to Vagrancy in England and Wales during the year 1903. The subject, both from the suffering, expense, and inconvenience entailed by the disease, and the difficulty of regulating the class of persons who are, more than others, responsible for its spread, claims the serious consideration of the people in general, and of Sanitary Authorities in particular. That it may shortly be brought before Parliament and once for all be effectually dealt with, is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

The Report has been written at some disadvantage, owing to the attention claimed by the outbreak of Smallpox and other pressing local matters. Its preparation has only been possible through the courtesy and kindness of my professional colleagues, whose invaluable returns, for which I offer my grateful acknowledgments, form its back bone.

In conclusion, I beg to thank you, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, for your encouragement of my object in collecting the information embodied in the following pages; and to express the hope that your continued support thereto may contribute to the bringing about of a much needed reform.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

HENRY E. ARMSTRONG,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SMALLPOX IN RELATION TO VAGRANCY.

R E P O R T .

For centuries the Tramp has been recognised as a great and general pest of civilization. Only since the coming into force of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, has it been possible to trace and gauge the wide extent of his influence as a spreader of infectious disease over the kingdom. This the writer did ten years ago in a special report* as regards the earlier part of the epidemic of Smallpox then existing in England and Wales. The report in question shewed that during the two years to May, 1893, Smallpox had been spreading gradually over this country, from town to town, until few large urban districts remained uninfected; that it had caused between 5,000 and 6,000 cases during the previous year; was then giving rise to an average of 368 cases per week; and was still on the increase. It was proved that infection had been first introduced by vagrants into 58 per cent. of the 63 large towns furnishing information, and had been carried sooner or later by the same class of persons, into 72 per cent. of these towns, and on an average, about five times to each. The disease had been taken to 30 workhouses and about 70 common lodging houses, causing a large number of fresh cases, but had been of comparatively slight prevalence in such houses when not brought there by vagrants.

The publication of the above mentioned report led to a conference of the Sanitary Authorities of England and Wales, convened by the London County Council on July 19th, 1894, to consider the question of the Spread of Disease by Vagrants. At this conference, the report of which was published by the London County Council, nine resolutions were passed in relation to the control of common shelters; the examination and bathing of persons entering casual wards and common lodging houses, the control over admission to common lodging houses, and their closure in case of infectious disease; the detention of inmates of such lodging houses liable to convey infectious disease; the means of detention and isolation of such persons, and the power of disinfection of such lodging houses; the compulsory vaccination and revaccination of the inmates of common lodging houses and casual wards; intercommunication between the sanitary authorities of infected districts and those of surrounding districts.

The resolutions referred to were, it is understood, duly forwarded to the Local Government Board. Since then to the present date it is believed that, so far as the provinces are concerned, nothing whatever has been done to carry out the recommendations of the Conference.

* "Smallpox and Vagrancy in England and Wales," by Henry E. Armstrong, D.Hy., Medical Officer of Health, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, May 1893.

The experience of the past decade, and more particularly of the last year of it, has not only confirmed the urgent necessity for the measures advocated at the said Conference of Sanitary Authorities, but has satisfied everyone directly and practically concerned in the prevention of infectious disease that the recommendations then made *did not go far enough*. It goes without saying that the usual methods, including those before-named, for preventing Smallpox among ordinary persons, should be stringently enforced in the case of Vagrants. But these measures, so ample and effective in dealing with private persons and households, will, in the case of the Vagrant, be likely to fail, no matter how strictly carried out, because of his many and ever changing abodes and the harm he may do in passing between and through them whilst still at large.

The Vagrancy question has hitherto been left in the hands of the Poor Law Authorities and the Magistracy, and their efforts to cope with it under their existing powers are not a success. The knowledge now available shews the Tramp as a disease-spreader and a "nuisance injurious to health," and so forces him on the consideration of the Sanitary Authority. With the object of affording a clear view of the Vagrant in this capacity the following details are submitted of the Smallpox epidemic which is now, it is to be hoped, near its close.

THE PRESENT EPIDEMIC OF SMALLPOX.

The present epidemic of Smallpox in England and Wales may be said to date from the latter part of the year 1901. For although the disease had been notified in one or other of the large provincial Boroughs and Urban Districts every week, and occasionally in London, from the beginning of that year, the total number of cases so reported in the provinces to the end of June was only 155, or an average of 6 per week, and in the metropolis 14, or an average of about a case per fortnight. By the end of the third week of August the number in London had risen to 22 for the week, and in the provincial towns to 24 for the week ended 16th November. The total number of cases for the entire year was as stated below :—

A.D. 1901.—SMALLPOX NOTIFIED.	
In 219 Boroughs and Urban Districts, excluding London.	In London.
Cases. 509	Cases. 1,706
Average per Week. 9·8	Average per Week. 32·8

During the first half of 1902, the disease increased in the provinces, and then subsided till toward the end of October, when the weekly numbers again began to rise. In London there was a steady increase of cases until the end of March, the highest weekly number being 465. This was followed by a gradual decrease in the numbers for each week, ending with one single case only for the last week in December. The totals for the year are :—

A.D. 1902.—SMALLPOX NOTIFIED.	
In 227 Boroughs and Urban Districts, excluding London.	In London.
Cases. 6,003	Cases. 7,817
Average per Week. 115·5	Average per Week. 150·3

During 1903, the disease in the provincial districts increased to an average of 255 cases per week in the first quarter, and 257 in the second quarter, subsiding from the month of May onward to a weekly average of 68 in December. In London the numbers averaged below 3 per week for the first quarter, 12 for the second quarter, about 10 for the third quarter, and 7 for the fourth quarter.

The totals for the year are —

A.D. 1903.—SMALLPOX NOTIFIED.	
In 245 Boroughs and Urban Districts, excluding London.	In London.
Cases. 8,888	Cases. 418
Average per Week. 167·7	Average per Week. 7·9

SUMMARY.—SMALLPOX CASES IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1901-2-3.

A.D.	In Boroughs and Urban Districts.	In London.	Total.
1901	509	1,706	2,215
1902	6,003	7,817	13,820
1903	8,888	418	9,306
	14,891		23,126
Total ...	15,400	9,941	25,341

The above figures represent total attack-rates for the three years of 1·1 cases per 1,000 population for the Boroughs and Urban Districts exclusive of London, and 2·2 cases per 1,000 for London.

The foregoing tables shew that by far the greatest bulk of the total of 25,341 cases of Smallpox in England and Wales during 1901-3 occurred in the second and third years of the epidemic, and that above 78 per cent. of the cases in London refer to the second year. On the other hand, above 57 per cent. of the cases in the large provincial districts were notified in the third year (1903).



The weekly progress of the epidemic in the eleven Registration Divisions * of England and Wales (Urban Districts) is shewn numerically and also geographically in the following:—

TABLE OF CASES OF SMALLPOX REPORTED IN THE URBAN DISTRICTS OF EACH OF THE UNDERMENTIONED REGISTRATION DIVISIONS DURING THE 3 YEARS 1901-3.

WEEK ENDED.	ENGLAND AND WALES.—REGISTRATION DIVISIONS.										
	London.	South Eastern.	South Midland.	Eastern.	South Western.	West Midland.	North Midland.	North Western.	York-shire.	Northern.	Welsh.
1901.											
January 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
" 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	2	...
" 19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	6	...
" 26	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	1
February 2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...
" 9	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	8	...
" 16	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
" 23	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
March 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...
" 9	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
" 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...
" 23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3
" 30	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
April 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
" 13	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
" 20	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	2	6	...
" 27	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	2	2	2	...
May 4	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	4	...
" 11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
" 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
" 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	...
June 1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
" 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
" 15	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
" 22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
" 29	2	...	4	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
July 6	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
" 13	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
" 20	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
" 27	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
August 3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
" 10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
" 17	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...
" 24	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
" 31	60	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	1	...
September 7	27	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...
" 14	53	...	5	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
" 21	37	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 28	41	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
October 5	44	2	6	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
" 12	28	...	11	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
" 19	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 26	55	3	5	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
November 2	173	5	4	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 9	64	4	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" 16	104	11	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 23	140	14	9	17	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
" 30	105	9	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December 7	163	23	10	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" 14	118	16	4	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 21	160	15	7	10	1	2	...	1	...	...	...
" 28	216	15	11	2	1	...	...	2	1	1	...
1902.											
January 4	250	22	16	19	3	1	...	1	3	...	...
" 11	299	19	20	26	...	1	...	4	3	6	...
" 18	230	13	25	15	1	2	...	4	...	3	...
" 25	184	15	15	18	1	...	...	7	3	2	...
February 1	424	15	31	36	2	1	1	5	...	...	6
" 8	304	11	29	22	1	2	1	14	1	2	3
" 15	370	18	50	26	1	1	...	4	2	...	4
" 22	417	21	75	44	3	...	1	19	...	5	7
March 1	351	21	67	28	...	...	...	11	4	6	3
" 8	465	31	99	60	...	...	2	47	2	9	6
" 15	428	50	89	69	1	...	...	28	7	4	5
" 22	419	44	90	55	1	1	1	31	4	9	1
" 29	341	41	84	67	1	1	2	17	2	9	1
April 5	352	34	71	181	...	1	1	11	...	13	7
" 12	278	32	82	76	1	1	1	11	3	15	1
" 19	273	19	64	96	1	8	1	7	...	19	2
" 26	280	32	46	95	1	10	3	11	1	21	4
May 3	213	13	64	62	...	9	1	11	3	8	5
" 10	220	14	62	37	...	2	...	6	...	13	4
" 17	181	13	85	55	...	4	7	5	...	8	4
" 24	271	15	90	46	...	6	8	1	...	9	4
" 31	266	13	67	47	...	8	1	11	...	9	6
June 7	207	10	53	30	...	14	...	5	...	9	4
" 14	165	7	43	18	...	4	...	7	...	1	2
" 21	101	9	20	13	...	6	2	5	...	5	8
" 28	127	21	22	12	...	9	1	3	...	4	5
July 5	79	13	27	7	...	2	3	3	...	4	5
July 12	49	22	12	11	...	2	...	12	...	4	38
" 19	48	16	15	14	...	4	1	17	...	1	9
" 26	21	2	7	5	...	1	...	12	...	...	3
August 2	49	6	17	12	...	2	1	9	...	1	12
" 9	25	15	7	3	...	1	...	17	...	1	4
" 16	22	4	4	2	...	...	...	13	...	3	11
" 23	26	2	5	2	...	...	1	18	...	...	7
" 30	12	7	...	3	...	...	1	25	...	2	14
September 6	13	2	2	1	...	...	...	9	...	1	3
" 13	8	1	1	...	...	1	...	7	...	6	3
" 20	4	6	...	1	...	...	...	29	...	3	3
" 27	3	5	3	1	...	...	...	23	...	...	3
October 4	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	29	6	...	3
" 11	4	12	...	1	...	1	...	18	4	...	4
" 18	3	9	1	...	...	...	...	27	6	...	12
" 25	2	3	2	...	...	1	...	61	3	...	5
November 1	5	7	2	...	...	...	...	26	4	...	20
" 8	3	5	...	1	...	1	...	32	3	...	11
" 15	2	4	...	...	1	5	...	48	18	...	20
" 22	6	1	1	...	...	3	1	39	13	...	7
" 29	3	...	1	...	...	2	1	110	61	...	5
December 6	7	4	...	...	...	9	2	63	22	...	5
" 13	1	...	...	...	...	5	2	133	22	...	3
" 20	2	2	...	...	...	10	4	130	34	...	5
" 27	1	1	1	...	...	20	2	171	46	...	7
1903.											
January 3	1	...	...	...	...	6	3	119	31	1	2
" 10	3	...	...	...	...	9	15	138	54	2	1
" 17	3	1	1	...	...	19	37	138	30	3	...
" 24	3	1	1	...	...	21	53	133	38	...	1
" 31	5	2	...	...	...	27	27	235	25	1	3
February 7	4	2	...	...	...	35	16	164	42	...	...
" 14	1	...	...	...	...	27	14	130	62	...	...
" 21	5	...	...	1	...	19	18	234	31	...	...
" 28	1	...	8	...	...	49	15	154	27	3	...
March 7	3	...	...	...	...	35	11	205	43	2	5
" 14	1	...	...	1	...	37	12	167	36	6	4
" 21	2	4	1	...	...	24	15	170	43	9	5
" 28	4	3	...	2	...	25	12	163	52	9	5
April 4	3	23	2	4	...	19	16	131	34	6	3
" 11	5	14	2	...	...	12	2	142	32	7	2
" 18	21	3	8	...	10	15	14	167	34	17	1
" 25	10	3	9	6	3	33	59	186	55	16	4
May 2	12	...	8	2	...	44	35	177	60	13	5
" 9	15	2	15	2	...	31	44	171	63	21	7
" 16	11	...	8	5	...	20	19	161	88	13	4
" 23	18	1	22	3	...	25	26	117	49	12	4
" 30	9	...	6	8	1	20	4	103	64	10	10
June 6	23	2	5	10	...	19	7	92	69	12	2
" 13	9	1	1	2	...	16	...	65	41	26	4
" 20	14	2	3	...	...	17	6	66	63	6	3
" 27	9	...	...	1	...	7	4	40	39	11	...
July 4	6	...	...	...	...	7	15	72	47	11	7
" 11	29	...	3	...	...	7	5	33	41	8	1
" 18	6	...	48	1	...	10	10	30	39	15	8
" 25	13	...	29	...	...	9	9	19	27	6	...
August 1	7	...	32	...	...	2	6	14	50	7	1
" 8	6	...	21	1	...	9	2	33	20	20	1
" 15	8	...	12	...	1	16	2	24	34	16	...
" 22	15	...	16	1	...	14	6	21	38	29	2
" 29	10	...	3	1	1	6	17	15	17	32	...
September 5	9	...	5	3	...	24	14	12	33	28	1
" 12	6	...	3	...	...	10	10	9	15	24	...
" 19	9	...	1	...	...	19	6	26	27	21	1
" 26	2	...	1	...	...	17	1	17	12	23	...
October 3	1	...	...	...	...	11	2	15	9	16	...
" 10	2	...	...	...	...	13	3	14	7	13	1
" 17	1	...	...	...	...	4	3	12	6	20	...
" 24	24	...	...	1	...	6	7	11	5	20	...
" 31	14	...	...	...	...	1	3	6	3	11	...
November 7	6	...	3	...	...	3	4	5	1	28	...
" 14	16	...	...	...	...	3	...	10	2	19	...

23 FEB. 1929

SPECIAL INFORMATION AS TO SMALLPOX IN RELATION TO VAGRANCY DURING
THE YEAR 1903.

With the object of ascertaining the experience and opinions of competent authorities as to the relation of Smallpox to Vagrancy in this country, a circular of ten queries was addressed by the writer in January last to the Medical Officers of Health of 205 provincial Cities, Boroughs and Urban Districts of England and Wales having populations of 20,000 and upwards.

Returns have been received from 126 districts. The substance of these is given in the Appendix. The queries and the summary of the replies are as follows:—

SMALLPOX AND VAGRANCY, A.D. 1903.*

QUERY NO I.—*In the present outbreak of Smallpox, was infection first brought into your district by Vagrants? If so, with what result as to spread of infection?*

The answers shew that of the 126 districts from which returns were received, 111 had been invaded by Smallpox in the present epidemic, and in 57, or 51 per cent of these, the disease was first introduced by Vagrants. In 25 of these latter districts, spread of infection from Vagrants occurred, with varying results.

(a) The districts into which tramps first carried infection are:—Acton, Aberdare (twice in 1902), Ashton-under-Lyne, Bristol (?), Burton, Birmingham, Birkenhead, Bolton, Bury (1902), Burnley, Blackburn, Brighouse, Croydon (?), Colchester (?) Cheltenham (1902), Cannock (1902), Coventry, Chorley (1902), Carlisle, Cardiff, Doncaster, Exeter (1902), Eccles, Grimsby, Hereford, Hanley, Handsworth, Hyde, Harrogate, Huddersfield, Halifax, Kingston-upon-Thames, Kidderminster, Keighley, Luton (1902), Loughborough, Leicester, Liverpool, Lancaster (1902), Leeds (?), Maidstone, Manchester, Oldham, Penrith (Rural), Reading (1902), Rotherham, Stockport, Scarborough, Tunbridge Wells, Todmorden, Wolverhampton, Walsall (1902), West Bromwich, Worcester, Wigan, West Hartlepool, Workington. In four districts (Northampton, South Shields, Wakefield, and York) infection was probably first due to Vagrants, though not clearly traced.

(b) Districts in which spread of disease occurred in consequence of first introduction by Vagrants:—

Ashton-under-Lyne, Birmingham, Bolton, Bury, Blackburn ("serious results"), Brighouse, Croydon, Chorley, Carlisle, Cardiff, Doncaster, Grimsby, Hanley, Halifax, Kingston-upon-Thames, Keighley, Maidstone, Oldham, Reading, Stockport, Tunbridge Wells, West Bromwich, Wigan, West Hartlepool, Workington.

* In a few instances, which are specified, the particulars refer to the year 1902.

QUERY NO. 2.—*Was infection introduced secondarily (i.e., subsequently to the first appearance of the disease) by Vagrants? If so, how many times, and with what result as to spread?*

The replies show that Smallpox was introduced secondarily by Vagrants into 58 districts and perhaps into two others, *at least 305 times*. Such secondary introductions of infection took place *once* in 11 or (?) 12 districts, "*once or twice*" in one district, *twice* in 11 or (?) 12 others, *three times* in 5 others, *four times* in 5, *five times* in 3, *six times* in 3, *seven times* in 2 others; and *eight, nine, "nine or ten times" ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen times* respectively in 7 districts, and no less than *twenty-three, twenty-four, thirty-one and thirty-four times* respectively in each of four towns (Sheffield, Manchester, Wakefield, and Liverpool). The different districts with the number of secondary introductions of Smallpox by Vagrants into each is shown in the following table:—

Districts into which Smallpox was secondarily introduced by Vagrants:—

DISTRICT.	No. of Secondary Introductions of Smallpox by Vagrants.	Result as to spread.
Accrington	7	Only 1 second case.
Aberdare	1	No spread.
Brighton	1	?
Bristol	? 2	?
Burton	4	No spread.
Burslem	?	"
Birmingham	13	14 secondary cases and 1 tertiary case.
Birkenhead	3	In 1 case 3 other persons took the disease.
Bootle	3	No spread.
Bolton	9	?
Bury	8	?
Burnley	12	No spread.
Blackburn	?	Not serious.
Blackpool	1+	No spread.
Brighouse	2	No spread.
Croydon	{ 1902... 3 } { 1903... 1 } 4	4 cases resulted. ?
Coventry	3	21 cases.
Crewe	1	No spread.
Chester	2	? (See Report).
Chorley	One or two.	?
Carlisle	5	No spread.
Cardiff	2	11 cases.
Darwen	1	3 cases.
Doncaster	Several.	Little spread.
Eccles	2	5 cases in all.
Glossop	2	3 cases in all.
Hanley	4	?
Hyde	1	No spread.
Huddersfield	11	In 9 cases no spread. In 2 instances 16 and 6 cases respectively occurred.
Halifax	10	1 man caused 21 cases. Another 41.
Keighley	At least six.	?
Hull	2	1 subsequent case.
Loughborough	2	19 cases.
Leicester	Several times.	Little or no spread.
Liverpool (1902-3)	34	Several instances 3 or 4 other cases followed.
Lancaster	2	
Leeds	Repeatedly.	
Maidstone	1	12 cases.
Manchester	24	
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	5	9 cases in all.
Oldham (1902-3)	4	440 cases directly or indirectly.
Rochester	1	No spread.
Rotherham	Probably nine or ten.	43 cases.
Stockport	Several.	104 cases.
Sheffield	23	In 6 instances there were 40 secondary cases.
Stockton	5	No spread.
South Shields	? 1 (Sailor or tramp.)	23 cases.
Swansea	3	No spread.
Reading	2	No spread.
Tottenham	1	No spread.
Tunbridge Wells	1	4 cases.
Todmorden	6	No spread.
Wolverhampton	4	In one instance 2 further cases.
Walsall	6	72 cases.
Worcester	2	No spread.
Wigan	2	No spread.
Warrington*	3	4 cases.
Wakefield	31+	
Workington	1	2 cases.
York	7	26 cases.
60 Districts. Upwards of 305 secondary introductions.	? 305	

+ 9 cases resulted from one introduction by a Gipsy.

* A travelling show caused an outbreak of 72 cases.

+ Including navvies.

QUERY NO. 3.—*Were the Vagrants in question housed in the Workhouse or in Common Lodging Houses? If in the latter, please state (a) the number of such houses, and (b) the number of cases of Smallpox occurring therein, (c) in Tramps, and (d) in other persons infected by Tramps.*

QUERY NO. 4.—*In how many Common Lodging Houses has Smallpox, introduced otherwise than by Vagrants, appeared, and what is the number of such houses?*

QUERY NO. 5.—*What is the number of cases of Smallpox in your district during the year 1903?*

The replies to the three above queries are tabulated as follows:—

SUMMARY OF QUERIES 3, 4 AND 5.

DISTRICT.	Vagrants infected with Smallpox Housed in		Towns with Common Lodging Houses with Smallpox introduced otherwise than by Vagrants.		Total Number of Cases of Smallpox in District in 1903.	
	Workhouse.	Common Lodging Houses.		Number of		
		Number of Houses.	Number of Cases.	Common Lodging Houses.		Cases of Smallpox.
Acton	...	...	...	...	1	
Aberdare	...	Yes	...	...	...	
Accrington	...	3	8	...	43	
Ashton-under-Lyne	Yes	Yes	...	3	178	
Bromley	...	No C. L.H.	...	...	2	
Brighton	1	1	...	...	6	
Bath	...	...	...	...	14	
Bristol	...	...	...	...	46	
Burton	4	1	1	...	37	
Burslem	...	2	2	...	53	
Birmingham	Yes	5	16	5	250	
Birkenhead	Yes	Yes	...	? 1	88	
Bootle	...	...	...	3	120	
Bolton	...	7	41	...	55	
Bury	Yes	8	22	...	59	
Burnley	Yes	Yes	...	...	283	
Blackburn	Yes	? 25	19	...	91	
Blackpool	...	...	...	...	22	
Brighouse	...	2	9	...	13	
Batley	...	3	...	...	60	
Croydon	...	3	...	...	14	
Colchester	...	? No	...	...	24	
Cannock	1	...	...	...	...	
Coseley	...	...	...	...	1	
Coventry	Yes	3	?	...	71	
Crewe	...	1	1	1	6	
Chester	...	1	2	...	60	
Chorley	Yes	2	15	...	42	
Carlisle	4	2	21	...	42	
Cardiff	1	1	...	1	65	
Devonport	...	No C. L.H.	...	...	...	
Darwen	...	1	...	...	30	
Doncaster	1 or 2	?	?	...	22	
Erith	...	...	...	...	1	
Eastbourne	Yes (in former outbreak).	...	...	...	...	
Enfield	...	No C. L.H.	...	...	110	
Erdington & Castle Bromwich.	...	...	...	...	20	
Exeter	...	...	...	...	...	
Eccles	2	1	1	1	13	
Folkestone	...	...	...	...	...	
Finchley	...	...	...	...	...	
Gosport and Alverstoke	...	...	...	...	...	
Grimsby	...	...	...	...	7	
Glossop	...	1	3	...	38	
Hove	...	No C. L.H.	...	...	1	
Hornsey	...	No C. L.H.	...	...	...	
Hereford	...	...	...	...	1	
Hanley	...	4	14	2	91	
Handsworth	No C.L.H. or Vagrant	...	Wards.	...	1	
Hyde	...	2	2	...	10	
Harrogate	...	No C. L.H.	...	...	3	
† Huddersfield	Yes	13	27	...	55	
Halifax	?	9	42	1	126	
Hartlepool	...	...	...	1	12	
Hebburn	...	...	...	...	12	
Ilford	...	No C. L.H.	...	...	? 0	
Kingston-upon-Thames	Yes	1	16	...	15	
Kidderminster	3	1	1	...	5	
Keighley	3	3	3	...	25	
Kingston-upon-Hull	1	1	1	4	99	
King's Norton and Northfield..	...	No C. L.H.	...	...	10	
Loughborough	1	2	19	...	19	
Leicester	3	3	...	...	400	
Liverpool	Yes	Yes	...	?	1,732	
Lancaster	Yes	...	...	...	26	

+ 65 cases of Smallpox in 1902-3. Vagrants definitely ascertained to be responsible for all cases except 28. Probably 25 of these were infected from the same source.

DISTRICT.	Vagrants infected with Smallpox Housed in		Towns with Common Lodging Houses with Smallpox introduced otherwise than by Vagrants.		Total Number of Cases of Smallpox in District in 1903.	
	Workhouse.	Common Lodging Houses.		Number of		
		Number of Houses	Number of Cases.	Common Lodging Houses.		Cases of Smallpox.
Leeds	Yes	Yes	...	...	439	
Llanelly	...	...	...	...	...	
Luton	...	1	1	...	...	
Leyton	...	No C. L. H.	...	...	3	
Leamington	...	...	...	...	1	
Maidstone	...	6	25	...	32	
Manchester	Yes	9	...	30	99	
Middlesbrough	...	...	...	2	4	
Merthyr Tydvil	...	...	...	...	10	
Northampton	...	...	...	...	37	
Norwich	...	...	...	...	...	
Nelson	...	...	...	...	14	
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	...	2	6	8	13	
Newport	...	...	...	...	4	
Oldbury	...	...	...	...	2	
Oldham	Yes	5	86	...	260	
Portsmouth	...	...	...	...	2	
Peterborough	...	...	...	...	1	
Plymouth	...	...	...	...	...	
Penzance	...	...	...	...	...	
Penrith (Rural)	...	No C. L. H.	...	...	1	
Pontypridd	...	...	...	...	20	
Reigate	...	...	...	...	...	
Rochester	Yes	...	...	...	2	
Reading	1	...	...	...	9	
Rowley Regis	...	...	...	...	3	
Rotherham	Yes	5	? 37 or 39	...	46	
Rhondda	...	...	...	...	...	
Southampton	Yes	Yes (not in 1903, but in other years)	...	...	2	
Sonthead-on-Sea	...	...	...	...	? 1	
Stafford	...	...	...	...	...	
Stockport	...	17	73	...	50	
Southport	...	...	...	...	8	
Stretford	...	No C. L. H.	...	...	13	
Swinton and Pendlebury	...	...	...	...	6	
Stalybridge	...	...	...	...	7	
Sheffield	Yes	15	15	3	3	
Scarborough	Yes	...	...	...	59	
Stockton	3	1	1	...	27	
South Shields	...	1	2	...	6	
Swansea	Yes	3	3	...	34	
Tunbridge Wells	...	1	5	...	...	
Tottenham	...	...	...	...	20	
Tipton	...	...	...	...	?	
Todmorden	1	5	5	...	...	
Wimbledon	...	...	...	...	15	
Worthing	...	...	...	...	...	
Walthamstow	...	No C. L. H.	...	...	...	
West Ham	...	...	...	...	2	
Wolverhampton	3	2	4	1	2	
Walsall	4	3	6	...	11	
West Bromwich	...	1	2	...	7	
Worcester	...	...	...	...	55	
Waterloo-with-Seaforth	...	No C. L. H.	...	...	49	
Wigan	...	4	10	2	2	
Warrington	...	2	3	...	1	
Wakefield	10	8	23	? ?	65	
West Hartlepool	...	1	2	...	82	
Workington	...	2	2	...	101	
York	Yes	4	7	...	11	
					17	
					27	

The total population (Census 1901) of the districts named in the foregoing table is 9,528,947.

SUMMARY.—Number of districts in which Vagrants were housed in Workhouse=41.

“ “ “ Common Lodging Houses=58.

Number of cases occurring in Common Lodging Houses—at least 606. (The number is probably higher, but there is uncertainty as to the meaning of some of the replies).

19 districts report Smallpox introduced otherwise than by Vagrants in Common Lodging Houses (?) 69 Common Lodging Houses ; (?) 165 cases).

103 of the 126 districts replying to the queries report a total of 6,790 cases of Smallpox during 1903. (?) 23 of these districts had no Smallpox during 1903.

QUERY No. 6.—*Have you reason to believe or suspect that infection of Smallpox has been carried elsewhere by Vagrants leaving your District? and, if so, how often?*

The replies are summarized below, viz :—

" Yes " (number of times not stated)	...	...	2 Districts.
Once	...	...	10 "
Twice	...	...	4 "
Once or twice	...	...	1 "
Two or three times	...	...	2 "
Three or four times	...	...	3 "
Several times	...	...	3 "
Probably	...	...	6 "
Perhaps	...	...	3 "
Tramps passing through district have developed disease later	...	...	1 "
			35 "

QUERY No. 7.—*What means, in relation to the spread of Smallpox, have you adopted to secure information as to Vagrants visiting Common Lodging Houses? Have you put in force the provisions of Section 83 of the Public Health Act, 1875?*

The replies to this question shew that in 56 of the Districts systematic inspection is the sole or chief means relied on. In six of the districts special circulars have been sent to the keepers of the houses to report illness among lodgers; in twelve others verbal instructions to the same effect have been given. Section 83 of the Public Health Act of 1875 has been put in force in 37 of the districts.

In Crewe and Northampton the Medical Officers of Health report that a register of names is kept by the keeper and examined daily by the Inspector. In Chester, the books of lodging-house keepers have been examined on occasion, but owing to the frequent change of names little instruction is gained therefrom. The Medical Officers of Health of Burton and Oldham consider it useless to require keepers to make daily lists of lodgers. In Liverpool the matter is dealt with under the Bye-laws. In Cardiff the Medical Officer of Health makes special inspections. In Darwen, cases of sickness are reported to the Medical Officer of Health, and visited by him.

QUERY No. 8.—*Is it in your opinion desirable, for the prevention of the spread of smallpox and other infectious diseases, that habitual vagrants should be detained in " Labour Colonies " for periods of one or more years, and taught some useful trade or occupation by which they could earn their own living?*

This query is answered in the direct affirmative by the Medical Officers of Health of 57 of the 126 districts sending replies. Affirmative replies, with some qualification, are given by seven others. The Medical Officer of Health of Coventry considers that the children of Tramps should be brought up by the State as their parents are unreformable. The question is left unanswered by 21 correspondents; 11 state they have not sufficient knowledge or experience of the scheme to express an opinion. Three of the replies are directly negative.

Special observations on the question of Labour Colonies are made by the Medical Officers of Health of certain towns, as stated below, viz :—

"The Elizabethan plan, if it could be carried out, would be more effective."—Chester.

"Military service for vagrants up to 45 years of age. All above that age should be kept in Labour Colonies."—Harrogate.

"Labour Colonies only a partial solution. Something more should be done."—Huddersfield.

"Rather a big question. Many outbreaks in Leeds are due to navvies and labourers."—Leeds.

"The tramp should be suppressed."—Wolverhampton.

The remainder of the replies are more or less undecided in character.

QUERY No. 9.—*Is it your opinion that Smallpox and other infectious diseases could be kept under better control if all Common Lodging Houses receiving Vagrants were owned and managed by the Sanitary Authority of the District in which they are situated? What objection, if any, do you take to this course?*

Replies in the direct affirmative are made by the Medical Officers of Health of 65 of the districts; six others are qualified affirmatives. 11 replies are in the direct negative, and one reply is a qualified negative.

The Medical Officer of Health of Birmingham considers that "Common Lodging Houses could be kept under better control by Sanitary Authorities, but that present powers are sufficient if properly enforced. Corporation control means rate aid." The Medical Officer of Health of Tipton holds the opinion that the houses should be managed but not owned by the Sanitary Authority. The Medical Officer of Health of Blackpool considers that the Vagrants would avoid municipal lodging houses and get into private houses. The Medical Officer of Health of Cheltenham approves of municipal lodging houses under efficient management, but does not think small municipalities manage business concerns well. The Medical Officer of Health of Croydon favours the principle of municipal lodging houses if not on too large a scale. Objection to such undertakings on financial grounds are raised by the Medical Officers of Health of Huddersfield, Scarborough, South Shields, Oldbury, Southampton. The Medical Officer of Health of Reading is opposed to municipal trading.

QUERY No. 10.—*Have you any suggestions, other than as above indicated, to make with respect to the subject in question? If so, please state them.*

The suggestions and proposals made in the numerous replies to this query are summarised below under two heads, viz.:—(1) Those for general application and (2) those for special application to vagrants.

(1) *Proposals for GENERAL application.*

(a) As regards Vaccination and Re-vaccination. The administration of the Vaccination Acts should be transferred from the Poor Law Authorities to the Sanitary Authorities, who should have power to compel, under penalty, the re-vaccination of all Smallpox "contacts" not sufficiently protected at the time; and the re-vaccination of all persons whatsoever every ten years. In epidemic times the Sanitary Authority should have power to make an allowance for the re-vaccination of any person rendered thereby temporarily unable to work.

(b) The removal to Hospital of every case of Smallpox should be compulsory.

(c) Detention of Contacts.

The scattering of employés in factories, navvies engaged at large works, shop hands, the members of private families, &c., &c., after they have been exposed to infection, is generally felt by Medical Officers of Health to be "the great trouble" in dealing with outbreaks of

Smallpox. Sanitary Authorities should, whenever they consider it necessary, have power to detain in Isolation Houses all such "contacts" or "suspects" for over twelve days, subject, in case of their re-vaccination failing to "take," to a further detention of six days, so as completely to cover the period of possible incubation of the disease.

- (d) In times of epidemic Smallpox the notification of Chicken Pox should be compulsory in each district where the disease is prevalent.
- (e) During epidemic times the number of cases of Smallpox notified in every sanitary district in the kingdom should be published weekly and circulated for the information of Sanitary Authorities and others concerned.
- (f) Householders and other persons withholding, or refusing on interrogation to supply, information in their possession as to infectious sickness should, on conviction, be liable to penalty. (See Liverpool Act, 1900.)
- (g) *Intelligence Bureaux*.—It is much to be desired that steps should be taken to carry out the suggestion of Dr. Spottiswoode Cameron, of Leeds, in his Annual Report for the year 1902, with respect to the establishment of Central Bureaux for the quick transmission of information relating to infectious diseases to Medical Officers of Health concerned. One bureau for, say, each of the eleven Registration Districts of England and Wales—all being in intercommunication—would be a useful adjunct in tracking and detecting Smallpox through the movements of infected persons.
- (h) There should be some organization on a national basis for forwarding expeditiously, and with due precaution against the spread of infectious disease, to places where their services are required, unemployed navvies and other workmen not assisted by Trades Unions or Labour Associations.

(2) *Proposals for special application in the case of Vagrants.*

In addition to the foregoing general suggestions—

- (a) The compulsory vaccination or re-vaccination of all Vagrants unable to produce proof of being sufficiently protected against Smallpox, on entering Casual Wards or Common Lodging Houses, is more imperatively called for than in the case of other persons. This measure should be made a condition of entry.
- (b) Dr. Meredith Young, Medical Officer of Health for Stockport, suggests that Common Lodging Houses should be dealt with on the lines of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts. The Local Government Board should have power to declare an area infected, so far as the Lodging Houses are concerned, and all such houses and their inmates should be quarantined for fourteen days. Low-class inns, which are in certain places practically Common Lodging Houses, should be subjected to licence and regulation the same as Common Lodging Houses. The Sanitary Authority should have power to close any Common Lodging House when required on account of infectious disease or insanitary conditions. Lodging Houses closed on account of Smallpox not to be re-opened for two weeks.
- (c) Houses for regular weekly lodgers should not be allowed to receive nightly or casual lodgers. These latter should be lodged only in houses reserved for this class.
- (d) Every Common Lodging House should have a bath, the use of which, by inmates on admission, should be compulsory, and an isolation room for suspicious cases of illness.

- (e) The Officers of the Sanitary Authority should be empowered to examine any inmate of a Common Lodging House.
- (f) There should be some means of identifying any vagrant, whether habitual or casual, whilst he is allowed to be at large. He should also be licensed and registered, and compelled, under penalty, to furnish accurate information as to his movements.
- (g) Vagrants should be treated as mental and physical degenerates. (It has been seriously advised that they should be sterilized.)
- (h) The medical examination of every inmate of a casual ward, on his admission and daily during his stay, should be compulsory.
- (i) The transfer of the administration of Casual Wards from the Poor Law Authority to the Sanitary Authority is advocated by one Medical Officer of Health.
- (j) The establishment of labour wards or depots for less skilled forms of labour, and the enforcement of the tramp to earn his own living are also suggested.
- (k) Every workhouse should reserve one or more wards for observation purposes (infectious diseases.)

Dr. Mason, Medical Officer of Health for Hull states that for some years past, on his suggestion, during the prevalence of Smallpox in the country, all vagrants are medically inspected on admission to, and again before discharge from, the workhouses. A list of towns in which the disease exists is also supplied for the information of the respective masters. In Hull, as in other towns, the public vaccinators and vaccination officers are notified of each outbreak of smallpox, as required by the Local Government Board.

THE TRAMP.

DEFINITION AND CLASSIFICATION.

For the purpose of this Report, *i.e.*, as regards the spread of Smallpox, &c., Tramps may be divided into three classes, *viz.* :—

- 1.—Habitual (or professional) vagrants and beggars who do no work.
- 2.—“Employed vagrants”—hawkers, pedlars, itinerant musicians, &c.
- 3.—Unemployed workseekers “on tramp.”

In respect of liability to contract and spread infectious diseases, the tramping work-seeker is often practically identical with tramps of other kinds by reason of his mode of travel, sleeping places and associates, and the habits, &c., he temporarily adopts. In most other respects he deserves sympathy. Habitual vagrants are moral and physical degenerates, whose condition is for the most part due to themselves. According to one who has lived with and intimately studied the Tramps of many nations, “the passion for drink is at the bottom of 90 per cent. of the vagrancy in England.”* The opinion of the same authority, that “to a certain degree they (Tramps) may be called rational beings,” lately received quaint confirmation at a certain casual ward, where an able-bodied vagrant refused to do his task on the ground that he was “able enough but not silly enough.” Laziness and uncleanness are inherent, and very often inherited, characteristics of the class. Their dirty persons and clothing favour the spread of infectious disease. The use of aliases and nicknames is common among them.

Tramps are for the most part happy and contented with their lot, and even “pity the rich with their straight jacket life.”*

*“Tramping with Tramps,” by Josiah Flynt (Fisher Unwin, 1900).

As illustrating the painful social depths to which an intellectual man, under the curse of vagrancy, can fall, may be quoted the two following poems, which along with twenty others—all in manuscript—were, only a few days back, presented to a friend of the writer of this Report, by their author, Henry Payne, “The Pedlar Poet,” who in the dedication styles himself “a more than usually disreputable member of the Tramp Fraternity” :—

THE VAGRANT'S EXPLANATION.

I live because within me lies
 An all absorbing love of life,
 I make no boast of other ties
 Than those which bind me to its strife.

I live because it is my right,
 The truth of which let none dispute :
 And if I live to skulk at night
 I bear the brunt of ill repute.

If such a life as this I live
 Offend some tender, high-strung soul,
 Then I must pray him to forgive
 A blame of which I bear the whole.

FARMER BARBER.

Lord of a hundred acres,
 Czar of the countryside,
 I am its one employer,
 Who shall rebuke my pride ?
 Have I not sheep and cattle
 Swine which reflect my might ?
 Am I not Farmer Barber,
 Magnate and Rural Light ?

Ruler of Rustic Yokels,
 Slaves who obey my will.
 I am the Gorgeous Monarch,
 They but the elods who till.
 Fie on your peers and parsons,
That! for your knights and squires,
 I am the Great God Barber !
 All other gods are liars.

Tramps often make good incomes. Flynt,* speaking of the American vagrant says, “His earnings . . . range from fifty cents to over two dollars a day, besides food, provided he begs steadily.” Again, “three men (in Germany) well posted and equipped for successful begging . . . averaged three marks and a half a piece in about five hours.” At the Central Poor Law Conference last year, a speaker† said he “knew a man in his own city who thought nothing of earning nine shillings a day begging, and only recently, when turned out of his house because he did not pay the rent, a sum of £40 was found behind the mattress.” A lodging-house inspector in the Newcastle Health Department, whilst on his round one night, was asked by a half sober tramp for the loan of his knife, which he lent. The tramp then cut off one of the buttons of his coat, within the cloth cover of which there was a sovereign. Every button of the coat was of the same kind.

* “Tramping with Tramps.”

+ Mr. R. J. Mallett, Norwich.

At the moment of writing the foregoing notes (Feb. 18th) the following paragraph appeared in the daily newspapers:—

A BEGGAR WITH £39 UPON HIM.

“At the Thames Police Court, London, yesterday, Israel Jadasky, an elderly Russian alien, was charged with begging. When arrested he had £39 11s. 11d. in his possession, including 92 farthings. He was arrested on a similar charge last July, when £70 was found on him. He was now sent to prison for three months as a rogue and vagabond, and the magistrates ordered him to pay 12s. a week for his keep during that time.”

DIET OF VAGRANTS.

The American tramps on their ordinary rounds get three regular meals and two or three lunches every day. “They all drink liquor, probably each one a glass of whisky a day.”† Presumably English vagrants fare equally well. Tramps are said to organize plans for providing themselves with different kinds of food.

ESTIMATE OF THE TRAMP POPULATION.

Though vagrants are ubiquitous, they are very difficult to enumerate, and there is no reliable census of their numbers. Attempts to count the numbers relieved on given nights or identified in a year are open to serious error. There is a general opinion that tramps are on the increase, and this idea is supported by the returns of vagrants relieved in England and Wales, as published in the Annual Reports of the Local Government Board, which show that the mean daily number relieved has increased from 5,265 in 1888 to 11,295 in 1898, and 11,361 in 1899.

Dr. Kaye, Medical Officer of Health of the West Riding of Yorkshire, states that there are 1,100 vagrants in his district, and estimates the number in England and Wales at 36,000.

“Some unions in which the Acts are strictly enforced are avoided by loafers, while other unions are swamped by them.”*

The following return‡ shows the difference in the number of vagrants admitted into the Sunderland Workhouse during the two years preceding and the two years following the introduction of the single cell system. The new wards were opened on 30th April, 1896. The following are the figures, viz.:—

NUMBER OF VAGRANTS RELIEVED.

PRIOR TO OPENING OF NEW VAGRANT WARDS.

May, 1894, to April, 1895,
7,566.

May, 1895, to April, 1896,
6,587.

SINCE THE OPENING OF NEW VAGRANT WARDS.

May, 1896, to April, 1897,
1,952.

May, 1897, to April, 1898,
1,860.

“The Guardians are of opinion that, to make the system successful, two factors are necessary, viz.:—(a) A Tramp Master who thoroughly understands his work and sees that the vagrants perform the necessary task; (b) An officer at the Police Station (where the tickets for admission are granted), who interrogates each applicant carefully so as to exclude local residents. Further, where careful enquiry is made, it is probable that criminals will evade the town.”

During the year 1902, the number of vagrants who passed through the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Workhouse was 4,190, and during 1903 (to 22nd December, after the stricter application of the cell system), 3,095.

Flynt says there are 60,000 tramps in America (? United States), and 100,000 in Germany.

‡ Flynt.

* “The English Poor Law System,” by Dr. P. F. Aschrott, Judge of Berlin, translated and edited by H. Preston Thomas (Knight & Co.)

† Kindly furnished by Dr. Stobo, Medical Officer of Health for Sunderland Rural Sanitary District.

THE TRAMP AS A DISEASE SPREADER.

The most serious aspect of Trampdom is that in which the vagrant figures as a disseminator of infectious disease. To Casual Wards and Common Lodging Houses he carries itch and other parasitic ailments, for which he and his apparel afford a happy hunting ground, and constitute his claim (though scarcely *par excellence*) to the title of "verminous person." In former years epidemics of Typhus in towns were largely due to his agency, and still would be so were it not that that disease is now, under the influence of sanitation, virtually extinct in this country. The outbreaks of Smallpox which, on the other hand, continue to devastate both town and country are due to two causes—first, the neglect of the self-protection which is within the power of everyone to obtain by vaccination and re-vaccination; and second, the agency of the vagrant.

"Next to the legalised sanction to individuals to disregard vaccination, one of the most serious defects in the machinery for preventing the spread of smallpox is the want of control over tramps and vagrants. The writer has no hesitation in asserting that the dissemination of this highly contagious disease from town to town and village to village, during the present and recent epidemics, has been more the result of the licence allowed by the Legislature to this class of persons, their mode of life, and the provision made for their entertainment, than to any other circumstance whatever, or to all of these put together. The neglect of vaccination and re-vaccination will not convey the disease from place to place. The vagrant does this, has done this in the past, and will do this in the future, so long as he is allowed to ramble about at his own sweet will (often the only thing in his possession to which the adjective applies!)."*

A map showing the ordinary routes frequented by vagrants in their peregrinations over England during the past year, with the associated cases of Smallpox, if such were available, would be a useful, and probably startling, addition to our information as to the danger of this class of person to the public health. The beginnings of such an invaluable map are laid by certain Medical Officers of Health, who have been at some pains to track backwards the journeyings of infected tramps who have developed Smallpox in their districts. The following may be cited as examples:—

Thus the Medical Officer of Health of Luton (Dr. Sworder) reports the case of a Smallpox infected man who tramped from Bury St. Edmunds, through Cambridge, Royston, and Hitchin to Luton, and developed the disease in a lodging-house there. The Medical Officer of Health of Stockport (Dr. Meredith Young) reports a similar case which had developed there after passing through Accrington, Bury, Radcliffe, Manchester, Middleton, and Ashton-under-Lyne. The Medical Officer of Health of Leeds (Dr. Spottiswoode Cameron), in his annual report for 1902 and part of 1903, gives the following examples:—

- 1.—A man who after contracting Smallpox (apparently in Bradford) travelled through Doncaster, Retford and Grantham, and came to Leeds workhouse from which he was removed to hospital.
- 2.—A labourer with Smallpox in Leeds after passing through Knaresborough, Thirsk, Northallerton, Long Newton, Middlesbrough, Darlington and Penistone.
- 3.—A bricklayer in search of work removed to the Smallpox Hospital from Leeds workhouse after passing through Mansfield, Chesterfield, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Worksop, Rotherham, Sheffield, Barnsley, Wakefield. The man had visited all of these places between the 10th and 23rd of January, on which latter date he arrived in Leeds.
- 4.—A tramp removed to the Smallpox Hospital from the Leeds workhouse on Feb. 1st gave the following list of workhouses at which he had slept:—York, Easingwold, Wetherby, Hunslet, Doncaster, Pontefract, and Wakefield. On enquiry he was found to have slept in Pontefract workhouse on the 14th and 15th of January.

*Extract from Interim Report on the Outbreak of Smallpox in Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1903 by the Medical Officer of Health.

having stated there that he arrived from Dewsbury, and was going to Selby. A man answering to his description, but with a different christian name, slept at Doncaster workhouse on the 25th and 27th of that month, on his way from Sheffield to Selby; and a man with the same surname but with a third (different) christian name, slept at Wetherby on the 23rd on his way to Leeds. Dr. Cameron observes that the smallpox patient referred to above "was capable of spreading the infection in the villages between York and Leeds."

- 5.—A tramp with Smallpox removed from the vagrant ward of the Hunslet workhouse stated he had slept in workhouses at Retford, Mansfield, Thorne and Goole and that he "slept out" on other nights between the 1st and 11th of February, probably spreading infection in some private houses also.
- 6.—A travelling musician who had been in various lodging houses in Leeds, from 12th to 16th February, was removed to the Smallpox Hospital on the latter date. He had previously been at lodging houses in Warrington, Patricroft, Manchester, Stockport, Hyde, Ashton, Halifax, and Castleford. Infection was probably contracted in Manchester.
- 7.—In March, 1903, a man suffering from Smallpox was sent to hospital from the Leeds Workhouse. His illness dated from the 21st of the month. His alleged movements were as follows :—

March 22-23—At Tadcaster	Union.
„ 21—At York	„
„ 20—At Easingwold	„
„ 19—At Stokesley	„
„ 17-18—At Middlesbrough	„
„ 15-16—At Hartlepool	„
„ 13-14—At Stockton	„
„ 11-12—At Sunderland	„
„ 9-10—At Newcastle	„
„ 8—At Shields	„

With reference to the influence of Tramps in spreading Smallpox, Dr. Cameron shows that a very large proportion of the 190 cases of Smallpox occurring in Leeds during the last quarter of 1902 and the first quarter of 1903 were due to persons of peripatetic habits, of which the foregoing cases are merely examples.

The cases of Smallpox in the six months in question included the following :—

In two Common Lodging Houses, 3 cases, giving rise to 38 fresh cases.

Navvies	...	...	2	„
Tramps	...	...	8	„
Through Tramps	...	...	5	„
Travelling Hawker	...	...	1	„
Workmen	...	...	5	„
„ ? Tramps	...	...	2	„
Musician (Travelling)	...	...	1	„
Piano Tuner	...	...	1	„
Tinker	...	...	1	„
Total	...	...	29	

The Medical Officer of Health of the County of Lancaster, Dr. Edward Sergeant, in his Annual Report for the year 1902, gives numerous illustrations of the influence of tramps, etc., in spreading the infection of Smallpox, of which the following is a resumé.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF LANCASTER, 1902.

SUMMARY OF SMALLPOX OUTBREAKS.

First Case a Tramp.	First Case in a Common Lodging House.
Ashton (25 cases, mostly due to vagrants).	Compton (a "roundabout" man).
Blackpool.	Radcliffe (6 cases, 1 others traceable to it).
Eccles (in tramp ward).	
Lancaster (on four separate occasions).	Infection brought by peripatetic persons:
Rawtenstall.	Work seeker in C.L.H., Lancaster.
West Lancaster (probably a tramp).	Pedlar, Leigh.
Whiston (probably a tramp).	Hawker in C.L.H., Padiham.
Do. (four cases later due to tramp).	Labourer from outside, Royston.
Total districts infected by Tramps, 5, and probably 2 others. One district thus infected 4 times.	"Roundabout" man (see above), Compton.

In his quarterly reports for the first half of the year 1903, Dr. Sergeant gives information from which the following table has been prepared :—

COUNTY COUNCIL OF LANCASTER—1903.
SMALLPOX.

1st Quarter.	First case a tramp.	Cases in Common Lodging Houses, &c.	2nd Quarter.	First case a tramp.	First case in Common Lodging Houses, &c.
Atherton	1	...	Accrington	1	...
Bacup	...	First 2	Ashton-under-Lyne	...	3 in Workhouse.
Darwen	...	First 3	Kirkham	1	...
Middleton	...	First 3	Whitworth	...	1 probably.
			Limesdale	...	1 ..
3rd Quarter.			4th Quarter.		
Ince-in-Makerfield	...	1	Ashton	...	1

WARWICKSHIRE.

Dr. A. Bostock Hill, Medical Officer of Health for Warwickshire, in his annual report for 1902, made the following remarks :—

"There is one point which I think should not be lost sight of, and that is that in so many of the cases the disease was introduced afresh into the district by tramps coming from outside. It appears almost as though communities should have the right to protect themselves against this nuisance and danger. From every point of view the tramp is a public nuisance, and as he is maintained to some extent, at least, at the public expense, it is a question whether the time has not arrived when a demand should be made on him, that, in exchange for what he received from the public, he should make himself less of a public danger."

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

From information kindly collected for the writer of this Report, from the District Officers of Health of Northumberland, by the County Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Hembrough, it appears that during the year 1903, Smallpox was introduced by tramps

no less than twenty-four times into twelve* of the twenty-nine Sanitary Districts of the County, not including Newcastle. The following are the particulars of the districts in question :—

DISTRICT.	Number of times Smallpox was first brought by Tramps.	Spread and Number of Cases.	Number of times Smallpox was subsequently introduced by Tramps.	REMARKS.
Alswick	1	...	...	
Amble	1	4	...	
Bedlington	...	...	2	In Common Lodging Houses.
Belford	1	...	...	In Common Lodging House.
Castle Ward	? 1	28	...	At Waterworks.
Gosforth	1	...	...	
Haltwhistle	...	...	3	At Workhouse.
Hexham U.S.D.	1	...	2	{ Through Workhouse and Common Lodging House. 4 other cases resulted.
Hexham R.S.D.	{ 2 (separate parts of district) }	4	3	
Morpeth U.S.D.	1	? 3	...	
Rothbury (Ewesley)	1 at Waterworks	...	3 (Dec., 1903)	{ At Waterworks, Workhouse, and Common Lodging House.
Tynemouth (Borough)	...	...	1	" Rapid spread of disease."
TOTAL	? 10	? 39	? 14	In Workhouse, 3 times. In Common Lodging Houses, 5 " At Waterworks, 2 "

* N.B.—The Return for Gosforth, as made by Dr. Galbraith, does not include the tramp sent from Gosforth to the Newcastle Smallpox Hospital.

The number of cases of Smallpox in the different Sanitary Districts of the County of Northumberland (exclusive of Newcastle) during 1903 is as stated below :—

	No. of Cases of Smallpox during 1903.
Alswick	0
Amble	4
Ashington	20
Bedlington	38
Belford	1
Bellingham	2
Benwell and Fenham	8
Blyth	0
Castle Ward	? 28
Cowpen	2
Cramlington	6
Earsdon	1
Forest Hall	25
Glendale	0
Gosforth	17
Haltwhistle	5
Hexham (U)	19
Hexham (R)	6
Morpeth (U)	3
Morpeth (R)	27
Newbiggin	3
Norham-on-Tweed	0
Rothbury	1
Tynemouth (Borough)	111
Tynemouth (R)	2
Walker	17
Wallsend	49
Whitley	5
Willington Quay	1
Total	? 407

The recommendations and suggestions of the District Medical Officers of Health of the County, made under query 10, agree generally with those summarised on pages 14-16.

THE UNEMPLOYED WORKMAN ON TRAMP IN RELATION TO SMALLPOX.

In the foregoing illustrations *the main, if not the sole cause of the spread of Smallpox from place to place was the Tramp*. In this capacity he has, as usual, proved himself to be a specialist. But it is not the habitual vagrant only who figures in this way. Certain classes of workmen out of employment, and tramping the country in search of it, are little or no less of a social evil, since they travel by the same routes, adopt the same habits, and pass their nights in the same Casual Wards and Lodging Houses, &c., as their professional prototypes. They are consequently liable to be exposed to infection of their persons and clothes, and to communicate it to others in the same manner and to the same extent as, if not even sometimes more so than, the common vagrant, in case of their afterwards mixing at their work with large numbers of men. Mechanics and other members of Trades Unions, Associations, or Benefit Societies, providing means of subsistence, lodgings, and perhaps travelling expenses of men going between one workplace and another, are beyond the scope of the preceding remarks. It is the navvy, the labourer, and the workman of uncertain employment who, without such means of subsistence when his job is over, "takes the road" to find another, and travelling as best he may, mingles with, and for the time being is one of, the great army of regular tramps, whose diseases he contracts and spreads as they do, as the following local examples show :—

SMALLPOX AMONG WORKMEN SEEKING EMPLOYMENT AND OTHERWISE AT WATERWORKS IN THE COUNTIES OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

During the year 1903 Smallpox has affected the employes at four different waterworks in Northumberland, viz., Colt Crag, Catclough, Matfen, and Ewesley, and one in Durham, at Hisehope. In the first of these outbreaks, Colt Crag, the disease caused three cases and cost the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company above £200. A navvy at the Catclough Works contracted Smallpox in August and infected the hut-keeper's wife. Another man, after visiting these works, tramped to Hexham, and was found there with the disease. In this case it is not clear that infection was caught at Catclough. The man stated that he had been at Newcastle a fortnight before he came to Hexham, and may have got Smallpox there. He had been tramping all the time.

The Matfen Waterworks outbreak gave rise to 28 cases, and lasted three months. At one time there were 8 cases in hospital and 53 men (contacts) in isolation at these works. The expense incurred by the Company and the District Council was heavy, and the danger to the workmen, not to mention the inconvenience to the employers, was serious.

In the outbreak at Whitehouses, near Ewesley, on the River Font (the waterworks of the Tynemouth Sanitary Authority), infection had been brought by a workman coming from the Talla Waterworks, Peeblesshire, where the disease was prevalent.

The probable arrival of contacts into Newcastle from the latter place had been reported to us by the Medical Officer of Health of Peeblesshire, and, in consequence, a strict watch was kept for a month or so at all the Common Lodging Houses in the city, for arrivals from these works; and the Newcastle Water Company were duly cautioned and on the alert, but none of the expected contacts visited their works or came to Newcastle. One of them, however, whilst incubating Smallpox, went to the Font Waterworks and fell ill there. This man infected at least two persons, including a woman who attended to him for a day or two, and afterwards tramped, via Morpeth Workhouse, to Newcastle, and developed the disease in a Common Lodging House there; and a workman who tramped via Newcastle Casual Ward to Durham Workhouse, where he was found to have Smallpox.

With respect to the case of Smallpox at Hishope Waterworks (Durham County), Dr. Hill reports that "an attempt was made to quarantine the contacts, but without success, the men scattering over the country, with the result that they have introduced the disease into at least four other districts in the county."

On several occasions during the past year, workmen of various kinds employed in the county, or seeking work, have visited Newcastle and developed Smallpox shortly after their arrival.

ORGANIZATION FOR CONVEYING UNEMPLOYED NAVVIES AND OTHER WORKMEN TO PLACES WHERE THEY CAN FIND WORK.

In connection with the foregoing remarks it is much to be wished, in the interests of public health, that the Board of Trade would organize and put into force some plan by which men out of work and not receiving assistance from Trades Unions or other Societies, might be helped not only to *find* work, but *to get to it*, without having to tramp about the country as so many navvies and others now have to do every day; and who, on their tedious and often devious journeys (as the foregoing illustrations amply prove), contract Smallpox and spread it, both as they go and, even worse, among perhaps hundreds of other men with whom they mingle on finding a job. Such an organization, by providing for the transport of the workman quickly and in such a manner as to minimise the risk of his catching or spreading infection, would be a great boon to the man himself, an economy of energy for the State, and a benefit to the public health.

The London County Council in their Report of their Conference last spring on the *Lack of Employment in London*, draw attention to the "desirability of the establishment of a more complete industrial organization throughout the country;"* and a scheme to that end, having for its centre the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, is outlined in the Report. Should such a project happily come into operation, it is suggested that one of the functions of the governing body should be the transport of workmen as above indicated.

DURHAM COUNTY.

The subjoined information referring to Smallpox in relation to Vagrancy in the above County is also furnished by the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. T. Eustace Hill.

SMALLPOX AND TRAMPS.

Extract from letter of Dr. T. E. Hill, of December 2nd, 1903, to the Medical Officer of Health, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne :

"I can without hesitation say that the great majority of the outbreaks in this County have been caused by tramps disseminating the disease."

Extracts from Dr. Hill's Report for Quarter ended 31st March, 1903.

Two cases occurred in February, in Durham Union Workhouse. During March a number of cases were reported, the most serious outbreaks being in Darlington Borough (8 cases), and Durham City (6 cases). Single cases occurred in Barnard Castle U.D., Hebburn U.D., Stanley U.D., and Easington and Hartlepool R.D's. A number of cases also occurred in the Boroughs of Sunderland and South Shields. Dr. Hill remarks: "The disease was introduced into nearly every district by tramps who travelled into the County from infected areas, and there can be no doubt that such people are the chief means of spreading the disease from one district to another."

* Report, p. 32.

Dr. Hill gives the following Table of 23 Outbreaks of Smallpox in the County of Durham during 1903:—

Urban Districts	No. of Outbreaks due to Tramps, &c.	No. of Outbreaks in Common Lodging Houses.
Jarrow (Borough)	...	2
Stockton (Borough)	2; 1 by a Hawker.	...
West Hartlepool (Borough) ...	...	1
Annfield Plain	...	1
Barnard Castle	1	...
Benfieldside	1	...
Bishop Auckland	...	2
Consett	...	1 (probably Tramp.)
Felling	1	...
Hetton-le-Hole	...	1
Houghton-le-Spring	1	...
Stanhope	1	...
Stanley	1	...
	9	8
RURAL DISTRICTS—		
Auckland (Helmington Row)...	1 (9 cases resulted.)	...
Barnard Castle (Middleton) ...	...	1
Chester-le-Street (Birtley) ...	...	1
Easington (Thornley)	1	...
Hartlepool (Workhouse)	...	1
Lanchester (L. & Medomsley)	1	...
	3	3
TOTAL	12	11

In addition to the reports from the counties already specified, the Medical Officers of Health of other Counties have kindly replied to queries addressed to them on Smallpox in relation to vagrancy, viz.:—those of Yorkshire (North and West Ridings), Cheshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Worcestershire, Essex, Hertfordshire, East Sussex. Their replies may be summarised as follows:—

Smallpox was first (and six times subsequently) introduced by vagrants into the North Riding* of Yorkshire; it was also first introduced by vagrants into Cheshire (in 1902 two outbreaks at Macclesfield and Hoole Workhouses), Derbyshire (also several times subsequently), Nottinghamshire (repeatedly, *e.g.*, at Mansfield twice, at Southwall twice, at Hucknall Torkhold twice, and at least once each at Newark, Worksop, and Retford); into Worcestershire (on several occasions), Essex (on several occasions and subsequently from time to time), and into East Sussex (in 1902, first by a tramp workman, and three times subsequently by other tramps).

* The returns for the West Riding are mainly included in the returns for the Towns of this Riding.

In Hertfordshire, 22 cases of Smallpox occurring in the year 1902 were directly, or indirectly, due to vagrants.

The number of cases of Smallpox reported in the above counties respecting which returns for the year 1903 are to hand, are :—

No. of cases of Smallpox.			
Yorkshire (North Riding)	...	...	16
Cheshire	...	...	78
Derbyshire	...	...	207
Nottinghamshire (15 San. districts)	...	...	182
Essex	...	...	75 (For the year 1902—1,334; and for 1901—227.)
Hertfordshire	...	...	(" " — 110.)
East Sussex	...	...	? 6 (22 in 1902 and 27 in 1901.)

Replies directly supporting the proposal to detain Vagrants in "Labour Colonies" have been received from the Medical Officers of Health of the counties of Yorkshire (North Riding), Cheshire, Derbyshire; and the Medical Officers of Health of Hertfordshire and Nottinghamshire send replies indirectly supporting the proposal. The Medical Officer of Health of East Sussex does not consider the suggestion practicable in England.

Other recommendations, etc., agree generally with those embodied on pages 14-16.

SPREAD OF INFECTION BY STREET MUSICIANS AND HAWKERS.

As illustrating some of the ways by which infection is liable to be carried to the houses of well-to-do private persons by itinerant musicians and hawkers, the following examples, in the experience of the writer, may be mentioned. Thus, some years ago, a lady in Newcastle caught smallpox, as was currently reported, *through the monkey of an organ-grinder* to whom she had given alms at the door of her house. Whether this rumour was correct or not, it is a fact that a case of confluent smallpox had been removed from the organ-grinder's house a very short time before the lady took ill.

A year or two ago the wife of a street hawker in Newcastle was found by the writer to be suffering from typhus. The couple with their family occupied a single room tenement. On the infected premises was a considerable quantity of *celery intended for sale* among the residents of the well-to-do district of Jesmond. Some of the original stock had already been disposed of to customers by the hawker, whose clothing, as well as his celery, would be infected at the time.

MEASURES (ORDINARY AND SPECIAL) FOR THE PREVENTION OF SMALLPOX.

By *ordinary measures* for the prevention of smallpox may be understood the means usually taken in the event of the more common zymotic diseases occurring among families or persons of fixed habitation, viz.:—notification, isolation, disinfection, the tracing back of infection, &c., &c. In the case of smallpox, vaccination, re-vaccination, isolation and the compensation of contact-breadwinners, &c., are superadded as special measures required.

COST.

These special measures necessitate a large expenditure of money over and above vaccination and re-vaccination, the increase of staff necessary to cope with the disease, &c., &c. The relative amounts expended under these heads naturally vary in different places, according to the state of preparedness and the energy thrown into the work of preventing the spread of infection, especially in the early stages of an epidemic. With respect to the last-named detail, it may be taken for granted that money and effort freely spent at the beginning on all necessary requirements mean saving in the long run. Thus, to let a few smallpox contacts go at large in order to avoid the expense of their maintenance and wages in an isolation hospital is an experiment too risky to be justifiable, and one which, if it should fail, as it is likely to do, may involve the community in tenfold cost and danger.

The total cost to the Corporation of the outbreak in Newcastle from March, 1902, to February, 1903, was £6,621 for 169 cases, or above £39 per case. This does not, of course, include the sum paid to the Public Vaccinators by the Guardians for re-vaccinations. Deducting the amount spent on additional buildings (£3,846), the cost per case is above £15. On the above basis the cost of the epidemic in London and 245 Boroughs and Urban Districts of England and Wales for buildings and otherwise may be estimated at close upon £1,000,000, or exclusive of buildings, at upwards of £380,000.

THE BURDEN OF DEALING WITH TRAMPS.

As Vagrants have no fixed habitation, but move about the country at will, it seems unfair that the cost of their maintenance, either temporarily in Casual Wards, or more permanently in other ways (if some method of that kind is ultimately adopted), should fall on such parishes as they may select to plant themselves upon. The expense of keeping Vagrants in Workhouses and elsewhere is always heavy. "Under our English prison system the annual nett cost per head after deducting the value of work done (Prison Commissioner's Report, 1903, page 119) is £22 11s. in local, and £28 in convict prisons, exclusive of all charge for buildings. At the Lincoln Workhouse, on the same basis, the cost of indoor maintenance per head is about £16 a year.*

SOME OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES CONTRIBUTING TO AND ENCOURAGING VAGRANCY AND BEGGING.

"The tramp class finds its chief recruits amongst those who are the least efficient in the factory and the workshop. . . Such men, losing first one job and then another, begin to tramp in search of work. The demoralizing influence of the life on the road soon tells on them, and they naturally end by tramping to avoid work. Everytime they are out of employment their industrial value diminishes and they rapidly develop into professional tramps with no technical or manual skill whatever." †

An entirely different form of encouragement to the class in question is *indiscriminate almsgiving*, in which so many kind and well disposed people indulge, under the mistaken idea that they are doing a good and praiseworthy act in relieving the beggar. This practice is at the root of all the evil of vagrancy, and if it were put a stop to that evil would soon die for lack of sustenance. In the words of one of the ablest critics on this question: "As it is not possible for individual benevolence to discriminate between real and only apparent need, alms are lavished, for the most part, not on the destitute and the deserving, but on those who know best how to excite pity, because begging is their trade. We can thus only come to the unsatisfactory conclusion that indiscriminate almsgiving, * * * * * favours the profession of mendicancy." ‡

Flynt, in the work already quoted, remarks: "If charitable people would only commit charity to skilled hands, it would be much easier to handle beggars."

Private almsgiving to beggars was forbidden in the time of Henry VIII. Begging on the street or at house doors to-day should be stopped, if only on the ground of danger to the public health.

Magistrates are, in general, reluctant to punish beggars—especially first offenders,—by whom the leniency is misinterpreted into a condonement of the offence. Not long ago a Newcastle Justice who had sentenced a mendicant to imprisonment was asked by certain mob-orators to attend at a street meeting to justify his action. Most thinking persons will agree that "imprisonment for begging is a useless remedy if beggars are treated as criminals"; and that "begging is in many cases a condition of inherited apathy, affording hope of remedy only under discipline and enforced labour without the punitive side of imprisonment." §

* Lincolnshire, parts of Lindsey. Report of the Vagrancy Committee, adopted by the Court of Quarter Sessions, October 23rd, 1903.

† Ibid.

‡ Aschrott.

§ Dr. May, M.O.H., Devonport.

The beggar is subject to penalty, but the vagrant is not. The workhouse and prison tasks do nothing for the improvement of either vagrant or beggar, but the reverse.

CONTROL OF VAGRANTS AND BEGGARS.

"Excepting workhouses, casual wards and jails, there seems to be no great amount of legal machinery for the treatment of vagrancy in England."*

. . . . "As regards the punishment of the confirmed beggar in England, there seems to be but one thing to say—it is too slight and trivial. The professional beggar should be shut up indefinitely."*

With regard to the present methods of dealing with offences under the Vagrancy Acts, the recent report of the Lincolnshire (Parts of Lindsey) Vagrancy Committee, already quoted, opens with the expression of opinion that "the present methods . . . are not satisfactory, in that their effect on the habitual vagrant is neither deterrent nor reformatory." The Committee propose that a system of Penal Labour Colonies should be organized and tried as a new method of dealing with vagrants, and that the magistrates should be empowered to order the detention of vagrants in such colonies for considerable periods. They recommend that action should be taken by Courts of Quarter Sessions and Boards of Guardians throughout the country "to press upon H.M. Government the expediency of appointing a commission to draw up a scheme and of embodying the same in such legislation as may be necessary." The report in question includes a highly interesting and instructive account of the Belgian Labour Colonies, and particularly that at Merxplas.

The idea of adopting the "colony" system has been before the Association of Poor Law Unions in England and Wales for some considerable time. In 1902 a scheme for the establishment and working of such a system was submitted to the Association by its Council. This, after certain amendments, is, it is understood, to be brought before the Local Government Board at an early date.

In such a Colony as that at Merxplas—and there are four others in Belgium, as appears by the Report in question—beggars, vagrants, inebriates, and undesirables (not criminal), and certain other offenders, are dealt with. "Vagrancy, for a first offence, is punishable by detention for a period of not more than one year; for the second offence and all more serious cases, for a period of not less than two or more than seven years. Colonists are classified under six divisions. Habitual vagabonds, mendicants, inebriates, men generally unable to support themselves, and first offenders, are obliged to do nine hours' work a day, of a character suited to their capacity, in return for which they receive board and lodging, and, in addition, a small amount of pay, varying from three centimes to thirty centimes a day. This is partly paid in tokens valid only at the Colony Stores and Canteen, and partly it is banked against the time when the Colonist leaves."

With regard to the industries taught, the subjoined details are taken from the Report. Each shop is under a trade instructor. The following industries were being carried on at the time of the visit of the reporters:—Iron founding, cement tile making, mat making, weaving, button making, carpentry, cobbling (for the Army, &c.), printing, brick making, clothing, farming, &c., &c.; in all above seventy different forms of employment were in operation. As little machinery is used as may be. All processes of manufacture are begun as close to the raw material as possible. All buildings and, as far as is practicable, all articles in use in the Colony, are made in the Colony itself. "The whole of this immense organisation, dealing at the time of our visit with some 5,500 men, has involved practically no capital charge on the State."

Results—"Even more important than the economy of its system is its effect on the Colonists. . . . In every shop the keen interest the men take in their work is most noticeable; . . . without coercion the men seemed all working with remarkable energy and real interest."

* Flynt—"Tramping with Tramps."

The report of the Committee was considered at the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions for the Parts of Lindsey, October, 1903, when it was "Resolved that His Majesty's Government be approached with the object of their initiating legislation for the amendment of the Vagrancy Laws, either by the establishment of Labour Colonies upon the lines found to be successful in Belgium, or in some other manner, and that a copy of the Report upon the Institutions at Hoogstraeten and Merxplas, and also of the Report of this Committee, be sent to all the Courts of Quarter Sessions in England and Wales, with a request that they will support the conclusions and proposals of the Committee and forward resolutions thereon to the Home Secretary and the Local Government Board."

In conclusion, has the time not come for some other course of action with the Vagrant, all attempts to deal with him hitherto having conspicuously failed?

If the colony system is, as it appears to be, so very desirable from the points of view of the Magistracy and the Poor Law Authorities, Sanitary Authorities will probably, without exception, agree that it is still more urgently demanded in the interests of Public Health.

If this be so the sooner they give voice to their opinion and unite with the other Authorities interested in pressing for legislative powers to carry it into operation, the better for all concerned. Although legally an untried method in this country the system is in successful operation as a charitable scheme on the Salvation Army farm at Hadleigh, where 260 of the former "wrecks and wastrels of London," as Sir Walter Besant describes them, are "working with a will" and "men once more."

The London County Council, ten years ago, invited the representatives of various Sanitary and other Authorities to a conference on the spread of disease by vagrants. It is hoped that they may see their way to repeat the invitation so as to give County Councils and the Sanitary Authorities of London and the large provincial districts of England and Wales an early opportunity to meet and again discuss this vitally momentous national matter. In the event of the anticipation being realized, as subjects for consideration in addition to the prime question of the establishment of Labour Colonies, attention is directed to the various recommendations contained in the summary of replies to Query 10 (see pages 14-16 of this Report).

HENRY E. ARMSTRONG.

*Health Department,
Town Hall,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne,
19th February, 1904.*



SMALLPOX IN RELATION TO VAGRANCY.

SUMMARY

OF

REPLIES TO QUERIES.

JANUARY, 1904.

	Acton.	Aberdare.	Accrington.	Ashton-under-Lyne.
1.—In the present outbreak of Smallpox, was infection first brought into your District by Vagrants? If so, with what result as to spread of infection?	Yes. No further case traced.	No case of Smallpox in 1903.	No.	Yes. 198 cases to date (31st December 1903).
2.—Was infection introduced secondarily (<i>i.e.</i> , subsequently to the first appearance of the disease) by Vagrants? If so, how many times, and with what result as to spread?	No.	In 1902 had 2 Vagrants at different times.	On 7 occasions. Only 1 second case.	Not answered.
3.—Were the Vagrants in question housed in the Workhouse or in Common Lodging Houses? If in the latter, please state (<i>a</i>) the number of such houses, and (<i>b</i>) the number of cases of Smallpox occurring therein, (<i>c</i>) in Tramps, and (<i>d</i>) in other persons infected by Tramps.	Neither.	...	(<i>a</i>) 3 (<i>b</i>) 8 (<i>c</i>) 7 (<i>d</i>) 1	Workhouse and Common Lodging Houses.
4.—In how many Common Lodging Houses has Smallpox, introduced otherwise than by Vagrants, appeared, and what is the number of cases in such houses?	None.	Common Lodging House.	None.	3
5.—What is the number of cases of Smallpox in your district during the year 1903?	1.	...	43	178
6.—Have you reason to believe or suspect that infection of Smallpox has been carried elsewhere by Vagrants leaving your district? and, if so, how often?	Once.	None.	No.	Yes. Not known how often.
7.—What means, in relation to the spread of Smallpox have you adopted to secure information as to vagrants visiting Common Lodging Houses? Have you put in force the provisions of Section 83 of the Public Health Act, 1875?	No.	...	Inspection of Common Lodging Houses. Sec. 83 Public Health Act not adopted.	Re-vaccination and Isolation for 16 days.
8.—Is it, in your opinion, desirable for the prevention of the spread of Smallpox and other infectious diseases, that habitual Vagrants should be detained in "Labour Colonies," for periods of one or more years, and taught some useful trade or occupation by which they could earn their own living?	Yes.	...	...	Yes.
9.—Is it your opinion that Smallpox and other infectious diseases could be kept under better control if all Common Lodging Houses receiving Vagrants were owned and managed by the Sanitary Authority of the District in which they are situated? What objection, if any, do you take to this course?	Yes.	...	Yes.	Yes.
10.—Have you any suggestions, other than as above indicated, to make with respect to the subject in question? If so, please state them.	...	...	Insistence on Re-vaccination.	...
Signed by Medical Officer of Health.	G. A. Garry Simpson, M.R.C.S.	D. Davies, F.R.C.S.	A. Greenhalgh, M.B.	W. H. Hughes, M.B.

ANSWERS.

CITIES, BOROUGHS AND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILS.—*Continued.*

33

Bromley.	Brighton.	Bath.	Bristol.
No.	Two slight outbreaks in 1903. First introduced by a workman.	No.	Disease introduced 3 times by vagrants.
No.	Second by a vagrant.	No.	Twice?
...	In a Common Lodging House, and subsequently in the Workhouse.	...	All vagrant cases promptly notified.
No Common Lodging Houses.	None.	...	None.
2	6	14	46 to Sept. None since.
No.	No certain knowledge.	No. Tramps avoid Bath.	Perhaps once.
...	Letters were sent to Keepers of Common Lodging Houses, but Sec. 83 not formally put into force.	Weekly visits always. Daily visits when extra danger of infection. Sec. 83 not put in force. Names and addresses of tramps obtained if required.	Daily visits during alarm. Sec. 83 in force when needed. (7 months in 1903.)
Yes.	Has no knowledge of such Colonics, but if scheme would prevent free movements of vagrants it would be a great public boon.	Yes.	Possibly. In 16 years Smallpox introduced on 28 occasions. No outbreak beyond primary offshoots.
No experience.	No.	Yes. At first sight apparently more expensive but thinks it would ultimately save expense.	Possibly.
In case of epidemic disease there should be a system of medical examination of tramps.	Compulsory re-vaccination of all vagrants who cannot show certificate of successful re-vaccination within 5 years.	All persons without visible means of support should be registered, and should carry with them metal disc with letter and number for verification.	...
A. Codd, M.B.	A. Newsholme, M.D.	W. H. Symons, D.P.H.	D. S. Davies, M.D.

ANSWERS.

Burton.	Burslem.	Birmingham.	Birkenhead.
? Once. 5 times altogether in 1903. No spread of infection.	No.	Yes, 1 secondary case.	Yes. No spread.
1 times.	Yes. No spread.	Yes, 13 times; with 11 secondary cases and 1 tertiary case.	Yes. Three times. In one case 3 other persons took the disease.
1 in a Common Lodging House. 4 in the Workhouse.	Common Lodging Houses. (a) 2. (b) 2. (c) 2. (d) 0.	Both. 5 lodging houses, 16 cases, (8 among tramps and 8 among other lodgers).	Both Common Lodging Houses and Workhouse.
None.	None.	5 houses, 13 cases.	One case, and one other person took the disease.
37.	53.	250.	88.
No.	No.	No information, but probable.	No.
Daily visits and inquiries. Useless to require a keeper to make a daily list of lodgers.	Sec. 83 enforced.	Visits in early mornings and late evenings by Inspectors. Special instructions to keepers to report illness. Sec. 83 in force, but has not been found very useful.	Sec. 83 in force. The Common Lodging Houses are visited daily and inquiry made as to sickness, &c.
Yes.	Yes.	...	No.
Yes.	Yes. No objection.	Common Lodging Houses could be kept under better control by Sanitary Authorities, but present powers sufficient if properly enforced. Corporation control means rate aid.	Yes.
Compulsory vaccination of vagrants using tramp wards unless evidence of recent vaccination.	Quarantine stations where inmates of Common Lodging Houses might be taken for disinfection and re-vaccination are desirable. Re-vaccination of inmates of all Common Lodging Houses every 10 years. Tramps to carry certificates of re-vaccination.	Revaccination of vagrants and relief during the period they may feel unwell.	...
H. Coates, M.D.	C. H. Mott, M.R.C.S.	J. Robertson, M.D.	R. S. Marsden, M.B.

ANSWERS.

CITIES, BOROUGHS AND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILS.—*Continued.*

35

Bootle.	Bolton.	Bury.	Burnley.
No.	Yes. 5 cases directly from the first vagrant.	Yes (in 1902). 37 other cases resulted.	Yes. No spread.
Three times. No spread.	Yes. 9 times.	Yes, 8 times.	Yes, 12 times. No spread.
Neither Common Lodging Houses or Workhouse.	In Common Lodging Houses. 7 houses, 41 cases.	First case in Workhouse. (37 cases.) Remainder in Common Lodging Houses. (22 cases in 8 houses.)	Both Workhouse and Common Lodging Houses.
3.	None.	None.	None.
120.	55.	59.	283.
No.	Yes, to Oldham.	One known, probably others.	No.
Sec. 83 not put in force. Daily visits, also night visits 3 times a week, and every man examined in bed.	Constant visits and examination of inmates by Inspectors.	Sec. 83 of Public Health Act. 1875.	Had all vagrants vaccinated from first outbreak. Removed cases immediately to Hospital. Daily visits to Common Lodging Houses.
Cannot give an opinion.	Yes, very desirable.	Has no knowledge of "Labour Colonies."	Yes.
Not in small towns.	Yes. Strongly recommends Municipal Lodging Houses.	Yes, no objection.	Yes.
...	...	In accordance with the Huddersfield resolutions.	...
W. N. Barlow, M.R.C.S.	J. E. Gould, M.D.	A. E. Brindley, M.D.	Thos. Dean, M.D.

ANSWERS.

Blackburn.	Blackpool.	Brighouse.	Batley.
Yes, serious results. See Annual Report, 1902.	No.	Yes, followed by 15 cases, directly attributable to this first case.	Lodging Houses played no part in infecting Batley.
Yes, results not serious.	One small outbreak (9 cases) introduced by travelling gipsies. Six of the cases in the family bringing the disease. In another instance a man who had been tramping. No further cases occurred.	Yes, twice. No spread.	...
Both. (a) 25. (b) 19.	No cases in Common Lodging Houses. No cases in tramps except as above stated.	In two Common Lodging Houses. Eight cases in one house one in the other.	...
...	None.	None.	...
91.	22.	13, but 26 since Nov. 1902.	60.
Yes. At least three or four times.	No reason to think so.	Probably twice.	...
Sec. 83 of Public Health Act, 1875.	Daily visits. Sec. 83 enforced.	Sec. 83 in force. Lists sent every day by two keepers of Common Lodging Houses.	...
Deserves early action by legislature.	Yes.	Doubts success of these.	...
Most strongly of this opinion. In Blackburn the difficulty of control is partly got over by annually registering houses, keepers, and deputies.	Yes. Certain classes of vagrants would avoid municipal lodgings and get into small private houses.	Yes, most decidedly.	...
Compulsory re-vaccina- tion of ALL "contacts."	Should be power for compulsory isolation of contacts or in the alternative compulsory re-vac- cination. Compulsory re-vaccination of all vagrants who had not certificate of recent vaccination might be advisable in times of epidemic.	Sanitary Authorities should have power to enforce vaccination or re-vaccination on ALL contacts. All contacts should be compelled to remain in the town where they came in contact and report themselves daily to the Medical Officer of Health for examination.	...
A. Greenwood, M.D.	F. J. H. Coutts, M.D.	F. W. Martin, M.R.C.S.	J. A. E. Stuart, L.R.C.S.

ANSWERS.

CITIES, BOROUGHS AND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILS.—*Continued.*

37

Croydon.	Colchester.	Cheltenham.	Cannock.
1902—No. Two importations by tramps in 1903. 14 cases resulted.	Yes.	Once in 1902. No further cases.	One in 1902.
1902—3 by tramps, 1 cases resulted.	No.	...	No.
1902—2 in common lodging houses. 1 in house let in lodgings. 1903—1 in common lodging house.	In a public house of low grade, which is prac- tically a common lodging house. 2 cases followed.	1902. In Workhouse.	In Workhouse (1902).
1902—None. 1903—None.	Nil.	None.	None.
1902—51. 1903—14.	24	1902—1. 1903—1.	...
1902—Once. 1903—Perhaps once.	No.	No.	No.
Instructions to keepers to report illness.	Only 1 Common Lodging House; constantly visited and keeper warned to report sus- picious cases.	No occasion to put Sec. 83 in force. In 1902 the keepers were warned by letter.	...
Cannot answer.	Yes.	Rather late in the day to teach many of the tramps a useful trade. Com- pulsory detention for 1 or 2 years a severe punishment for indolence.	Yes.
Yes, if lodging houses not on too large a scale.	Difficulty with public houses which let beds and are to all intents Common Lodging Houses, but no power of entry or control over them.	Yes, if management efficient. Does not think small municipalities manage business con- cerns well.	Yes.
Compulsory power to vac- cinate tramp contacts, and of detention over incubation period in cer- tain cases.	...	Establishment of labour yards or depots for less skilled forms of labour. The doors of the workhouses might then be shut to able-bodied vagrants or panpers, as the great excuse of being out of work would be removed. Wages to be 20 % less than at other places. Lodgings given as part payment.	...
H. Mercedith Richards, M.D.	W. G. Savage, M.D., D.P.H.	J. H. Garrett, M.D.	J. N. Phillips, M.R.C.S.

ANSWERS.

CITIES, BOROUGHES AND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILS.—*Continued.*

Coseley.	Coventry.	Crewe.	Chester.
No.	Yes. No spread.	No.	No.
No.	Yes, at least thrice. In one case, no spread. In one case, 1 further case. In one case, 18 cases resulted, though the originally infected tramp was not discovered.	Once. No spread.	Workhouse outside city. On several occasions tramps were attacked but no spread occurred. 2 cases in tramps in Common Lodging Houses. <i>See Report.</i>
...	1 in Workhouse. 3 in C.L.H's. (a) 5 Common Lodging Houses. (b) 1, but several cases from C.L.H. went to the Workhouse on the occurrence of illness, and were removed from there. (c and d) An outbreak of 18 cases traced to one infection of a Common Lodging House.	Workhouse 4 miles distant, hence no vagrants in Borough. 1 case in Common Lodging House.	(a) 1 case. (b) 2 cases. (c) 2 (1 a regular lodger, but supposed to have been out on tramp with the other.
...	None.	1	None.
1	71	6	60
No.	Once in 1902, and at least once in 1903.	No.	No.
No Common Lodging Houses.	Sec. 83 put in force and daily returns over a period of several months received.	Register kept by Keepers and examined daily.	No special means. Books have been examined on occasion, but owing to frequent change of names not much instruction therefrom.
...	Yes, but probably detention should be more strict than appears to be the case in Belgium.	...	Elizabethan plan if it could be carried out would be more effective.
...	Yes. No objection.	Certainly.	No. Private interest a better stimulus than Corporation pay.
...	Compulsory vaccination of vagrants should be possible whether they be in Tramp Wards or Common Lodging Houses.	Means by which vagrants passing from one town to another could be indentified would be useful.	Chester experience rather exonerates tramps as a source of mischief, but they are constant source of apprehension. Recommends male nurses for male patients. "No one need have Smallpox, and if he will not trouble to avoid it by re-vaccination, let him rough it."
W. M. Clendinnen, M.B.	E. H. Snell, M.D.	A. J. Laird, M.D.	G. A. Kenyon, M.B.

ANSWERS.

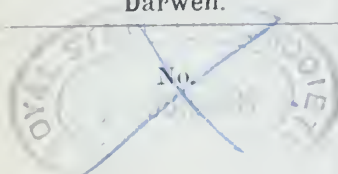
CITIES, BOROUGHS AND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILS.—*Continued.* 39

Chorley.	Carlisle.	Cardiff.	Devonport.
Not in last outbreak, but in 1902, infection was introduced by vagrants, both in Workhouse and Common Lodging Houses, and resulted in an extensive outbreak in Workhouse and less so in town.	Yes. 34 cases	Yes.	No Smallpox in 1903. 2 in 1902 (<i>not</i> tramps).
In last outbreak one or two instances.	5 times. No spread.	Yes. Twice. 11 cases.	No.
Last outbreak— (a) Workhouse and two Common Lodging Houses. (b) 15. (c) 3. (d) 12.	4 in Workhouse. 4 in Common Lodging Houses. (a) 2. (b) 21. (c) ?. (d) ?.	1 in Workhouse. 1 in Common Lodging House.	...
None.	None.	1.	No Common Lodging Houses.
42.	42.	65.	...
Twice or thrice.	No.	Yes. Once.	No information.
Lodging-house keepers compelled to report sickness. Sec. 83 not in force.	Night and day inspection. Sec. 83 put in force but found of no practical use.	Special inspection by Medical Officer of Health. Has had no occasion to enforce Sec. 83.	...
Yes.	No knowledge.	No experience.	Most desirable. Children of tramps should be taken away from parents and brought up by State. Parents are unreformable.
Yes.	Yes.	Does not think it practicable.	Yes. No objection.
---	Periodical Vaccination should be compulsory in people of the vagrant or tramp class.	Vaccination Acts should be administered by the Sanitary Authorities in large urban districts. All vagrants who, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, are unprotected should be vaccinated or re-vaccinated on admission to Common Lodging House or Workhouse.	Imprisonment for begging seems a useless remedy, if beggars are treated as criminals. In many cases a condition of inherited apathy which affords hope for remedy only under discipline or enforced labour without actual imprisonment.
J. A. Harris, M.D.	W. Brown, L.R.C.P., Edin.	E. Walford, M.D.	J. A. May, M.R.C.S.

ANSWERS.

40

CITIES, BOROUGHES AND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILS.—*Continued.*

Darwen.	Doncaster.	Erith.	Eastbourne.
 No.	Yes. 1 further case.	No.	No outbreak. Last but one a vagrant in Casual Ward. No further cases.
Yes. Case of a bed-maker at the Municipal Lodging House. A vagrant infected with Smallpox probably slept in the lodging house, and then went on; 2 other occupants of the lodging house (vagrants) were also attacked.	Yes, several times. Little spread.	No.	No.
Municipal Lodging House.	1 or 2 cases in Workhouse. Others in Lodging Houses.	...	Workhouse.
None.	None.	None.	1
30.	22	1	Nil in 1903.
No.	No.	No.	No.
All cases of sickness in Municipal Lodging House reported to Medical Officer of Health and visited.	No.	No Common Lodging Houses.	Constant supervision.
Yes.	...	...	Yes.
Yes.	Yes. No objection.	...	Yes; no objection.
.....	...	Compulsory vaccination and re-vaccination.	...
F. G. Haworth, M.B.	D. L. Anderson, L.R.C.P.	F. C. Rogers, F.R.C.S.E.	W. G. Willoughby, M.D.

ANSWERS.

CITIES, BOROUGHES AND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILS.—*Continued.*

41

Enfield.	Erdington Urban and Castle Bromwich Rural.	Exeter.	Eccles.
No.	No.	Last case (April, 1902) was a tramp. No spread.	Yes. No spread.
No.	...	No.	Yes. Twice. In the last instance three further cases occurred.
...	...	Above case lodging with parents.	Two in Workhouse. One in Common Lodging House.
None.	...	None.	One (1 case only).
110	20	None.	13
No.	No.	No.	No.
No Common Lodging Houses.	No Common Lodging Houses.	Section 83 not in force.	Section 83 in force.
Very desirable.	Something should be done to prevent almost con- stant introduction of Smallpox into districts by vagrants. Not sure how far this suggestion would accomplish it.	...	No measures too stringent for these pests.
Not desirable. Moral in- fluence of religious bodies important and impossible in official institutions.	Undoubtedly.	No.	In Eccles lodging house could not be better man- aged by Municipality. Would not raise any objection to Municipal Lodging House if he felt one was necessary.
No.	Extract from Report to Warwickshire County Council for 1902. Many of the cases introduced by Tramps from out- side. From every point of view the Tramp a nuisance. Suggests a certifi- cate that the Tramp has been re-vaccin- ated within 10 years, and that it should be the duty of Medical Officers of Unions to see that vaccination is performed.	...	Some system of registration or licensing of tramps. In threat- ened smallpox epidemics no tramp should be admitted to common lodging house or work- house unless he could produce proof of efficient recent re-vac- cination.
J. J. Ridge, M.D.	A. Bostock Hill, M.D.	E. A. Brash, L.R.C.P.	W. M. Hamilton, M.D.

ANSWERS.

42 CITIES, BOROUGHS AND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILS.—*Continued.*

Folkestone.	Finchley.	Gosport and Alverstoke.	Grimsby.
No.	No.	No Smallpox.	Yes. 7 cases in all.
...	No.	...	No.
...	No.	...	No. First case a man whose home was in Grimsby, but who roamed about the country.
...	...	...	None.
Nil.	...	Nil.	7
No.	No.	No.	Cannot say.
Frequent inspection. Instructions to keepers to report illness. Section 83 not in force.	No Common Lodging Houses.	None. Section 83 not in force.	Frequent visits. Section 83 in force.
Yes.	Yes. Desirable.	?	Yes.
Yes.	Yes. No objection.	No reason for this in this district. Sanitary Authority have Bye-laws.	Undoubtedly.
Compulsory vaccination and re-vaccination of all vagrants; record of such to be kept. Any vagrant giving false name to be re-vaccinated.	...	None.	...
M. G. Yunge-Bateman, M.R.C.S.	H. Kenwood, M.B.	E. J. Hunter, L.R.C.P.	T. Newby, M.D.

ANSWERS.

CITIES, BOROUGHS AND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILS.—*Continued.* 43

Glossop.	Hove.	Hornsey.	Hereford.
No.	No.	No vagrants.	Yes. No spread in Hereford, but cases occurred in a village in another district through which the vagrant passed.
Twice. 3 cases in all.	No.	...	No.
(a) 1. (b) 3. (c) 2. (d) 1.	No Workhouse.	...	The vagrant was discovered in the street by a policeman, and was taken to the Workhouse Isolation Hospital and lodged there.
None.	No Common Lodging House.	No common lodging houses	None.
38.	1.	2 reported, which on consultation proved to be chickenpox.	One.
No.	No.	...	No.
Notices <i>re</i> symptoms of Smallpox to Common Lodging House Keepers, &c. Section 83.	...	...	Frequent personal visits, &c. Sec. 83 put in force for a period.
Very desirable.	...	...	Yes.
A large and many sided question.	...	...	Yes, undoubtedly. No objections. Lodging house keepers should have compensation for deprivation
Scattering of Contacts the great trouble. Allowances for vaccination might keep them together.	...	...	...
D. J. McKenzie, M.D.	A. Griffith, M.D.	H. Clothier, M.D.	H. C. Moore, M.R.C.S.

ANSWERS.

Hanley.	Handsworth.	Hyde.	Harrogate.
Yes (have had 120 cases).	Yes. No spread. (Had been from home on tramp in search of work).	Yes. No spread.	Yes. No spread.
Yes, 1 times.	No.	Once. No spread.	Not by tramps, but in one case came in a gipsy van.
First case in Common Lodging House. 14 cases occurred in 4 houses in all. 7 cases in a house let in lodgings.	No Common Lodging Houses or Vagrant Wards.	Common Lodging Houses. (a) 2 (b) 2 (c) 2 (d) None.	No. In Infirmary.
2 houses (1 case in each)	Sec Query 3.	None.	No Common Lodging Houses.
91	1	10	3
No.	No.	No.	No.
Daily visits by Medical Officer of Health and Inspector.	...	Daily visits by Inspector. All illness investigated by Medical Officer of Health. Sec. 83 in force.	No Common Lodging Houses.
Yes.	Yes.	No knowledge, but some such system seems desirable.	Compulsory military service up to 45 years of age. All above that age should be kept in Labour Colonies.
Yes.	Yes, but has an objection to Sanitary Authorities undertaking such duties. Private enterprise properly directed will do equally well.	Most decidedly.	Not possible in Harrogate. No experience.
...	Power for compulsory re-vaccination of contacts.	...	All cases should be removed to Isolation Hospital. Chickenpox should be notified. Stern isolation, disinfection, and destruction of infected articles.
John Clare, L.R.C.S.	J. Richmond, M.D.	J. Bennett, M.B.	W. J. C. Ward, L.R.C.P.

ANSWERS.

CITIES, BOROUGHES AND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILS.—*Continued.*

45

Huddersfield.	Halifax.	Hartlepool.	Hebburn.
Yes. No spread.	Yes. Epidemic originated in this way.	No.	No.
On 11 occasions. In 9 cases no spread occurred. In other 2 cases 16 and 6 cases respectively arose.	10 times in all. One man caused 21 cases, another 41, directly and indirectly.	No.	No.
Both. (a) 13 Common Lodging Houses. Others occurred in houses let in lodgings, of which some are practically Common Lodging Houses. (b) 27. (c) 22. Vagrants definitely ascertained to be responsible for all cases of Smallpox except 28. Probably 25 of these were infected from the same source.	With one or two exceptions in Common Lodging Houses. (a) 9. (b) 42. (c and d) No definite information as to how many of 42 were tramps pure and simple.		No.
None.	Not aware that Smallpox has been introduced into any Common Lodging House except by tramps, unless one of the cases named above can be regarded as such, for infection could not be definitely traced. 13 cases occurred in this house.	One case. One Common Lodging House.	None.
65, of which 10 occurred in 1902.	126.	12.	12.
No. "We are too keen."	"Most probable, but have not definite information.	No.	No.
Each Common Lodging House visited day by day by Sanitary Inspectors. Sec. 83 in force. Lists absolutely without value. On one occasion when the names of lodgers were taken twice, 44 lodgers furnished 66 names.	Section 83 of much value. Common Lodging Houses visited night and morning, and inmates examined by Inspector. In one case the owner was prevented from admitting more lodgers into the house until it was cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health.	Constant inspection.	Frequent visits by Inspector. Sickness reported to Medical Officer of Health by keeper. Sec. 83 not in force.
Labour Colonies only a partial solution. Tramps will not work.	Doubtful.	Yes.	Yes.
(a) Yes. (b) None, unless expense. Found that cases in Huddersfield Common Lodging Houses were more promptly notified and smarter look out kept than in private Common Lodging Houses.	Possibly, but such control would not prevent spread of Smallpox altogether. No serious objection except cost to rates.	Yes.	Yes. No objection.
See Journal of State Medicine, November, 1903. Resolutions of Huddersfield Town Council, June, 1903, and Congress of Royal Institute of Public Health, Liverpool, 1903.	Common Lodging Houses should be dealt with on lines of Contagious Diseases Animals Act. Local Government Board should have power to declare an area infected so far as Common Lodging Houses are concerned, and all such houses and their inmates quarantined for 14 days. It would then be possible to localise the disease.	Isolation of all Contacts.	Extension of Public Health Act to give power for compulsory vaccination and quarantine of all contacts.
S. G. Moore, M.B.	J. T. Leech, M.D.	Jas. Rawlings, M.R.C.S.	A. M. G. Walker, L.R.C.P., S.E.

ANSWERS.

Ilford.	Kingston-upon-Thames.	Kidderminster.	Keighley.
No.	Yes. Infected 9 persons in Common Lodging Houses and (?) 6 others indirectly, besides 2 or more outside the Borough.	Yes. No spread.	Yes. Several cases.
...	No.	...	Yes. On at least 6 occasions. In 1893, Smallpox introduced on 15 different occasions.
No Common Lodging Houses.	Tramp lodged in a Common Lodging House and then in Workhouse. (a) 1. (b) ?8. (c) ?1. (d) ?7.	Workhouse 3 cases. Common Lodging House 1 case.	3 cases in Workhouse on different occasions. 3 in Common Lodging Houses, and 3 private houses infected by workmen on tramp.
...	None.	None.	None.
...	15.	5.	25 cases.
...	Yes. 2 cases (Chertsey and London). Others suspected.	No.	Yes. Tramps passing through Keighley have a few days later been isolated at Leeds, Bradford, &c.
...	Information sent promptly by keepers. Sec. 83 in force.	Information from keepers.	Sec. 83 enforced. Lists supplied daily. Daily visits.
Cannot express an opinion.	Most useful.	No.	Yes.
Cannot express an opinion.	Favours Municipal management. No difficulty in Kingston. Municipal trading a bugbear in the neighbourhood.	No objection. Strongly of opinion that municipalities should own and control all Common Lodging Houses. Ownership by private persons a great danger to public health.	Municipal Lodging Houses might give better results.
Cannot express an opinion.	Inns which are practically Common Lodging Houses should be subject to inspection. Found a payment of 5/- a sufficient inducement to re-vaccination of tramp contacts. This in a measure stopped outbreak.	...	Sanitary Authorities should have power for compulsory vaccination of all vagrants in their districts.
C. F. Stovin, D.P.H.	H. B. Collins, M.R.C.S.	D. Corbett, M.R.C.S.	W. Scatterty, M.D.

ANSWERS.

CITIES, BOROUGHS AND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILS.—*Continued.* 47

Kingston-upon-Hull.	King's Norton and Northfield.	Loughborough.	Leicester.
No.	No.	Yes.	Disease broke out simultaneously in 2 different centres. One through a tramp, which resulted in numerous cases.
Twice. 1 subsequent case.	No.	Twice. 19 cases.	Several times. Little or no spread.
1 in Workhouse. 1 in Common Lodging House.	No Common Lodging Houses.	(1) In Workhouse. (2) In Common Lodging House, 13 cases from tramp. (3) In Common Lodging House, 6 cases up to now.	Workhouse, 3 outbreaks. Common Lodging Houses, 3 outbreaks.
Four. 7 cases. (3 houses, 2 cases each. 1 house, 1 case.)	...	None.	...
99.	10	19.	400.
No.	Possibly from Workhouse.	Yes.	Probably.
Daily inspection. Sec. 83 not in force.		Information in case of illness. Sec. 83 not in force.	Sec. 83 not in force.
Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Yes.	No objection.	As an official. Yes. As a ratepayer. No.	Cannot say.
At Hull vagrants are medically examined before admission to and discharge from Workhouse. List of infected towns supplied to Masters. Common Lodging Houses, Seamen's Boarding Houses, and Canal Boats inspected daily, and printed precautions circulated. All contacts as far as possible isolated. Public Vaccinator and Vaccination Officer informed of each case.	No.	...	Glad subject is being taken up. Tramps in the past been a great source of trouble. In many untraced outbreaks infection probably introduced by tramps. Outbreak now going on which originated in the family of a keeper of a Common Lodging House.
J. W. Mason, M.B.	R. Green, M.D.	T. Corcoran, L.R.C.S.I.	C. K. Millard, M.D.

ANSWERS.

Liverpool.	Lancaster.	Leeds.	Llanelly.
No, but disease introduced from time to time by tramps.	No outbreak at present. Yes, in 1902.	Not once, but repeatedly.	No cases since 1896.
16 times in 1902. 18 times in 1903. In several cases 3 or 4 other patients were traced directly.	2 in 1902. 4 attacks in all (including first introduction). See also answer to query 5.	See Annual Report, 1902-3.	...
Both. In several cases they were in and out of lodging houses and tramp sheds.	Workhouse.	Both. Some went from one to others. Also in houses let in lodgings. Many in unregistered Common Lodging Houses. See case T, page 62, of Annual Report, 1902-3.	...
Several. Exact figures not at hand.	None.	Impossible to say ; probably never.	...
1,732.	26. The 22 local attacks caused by visit of an inhabitant to neighbouring works where navvies had the disease. Attacks therefore traceable to people of the vagrant class.	439 to date, December 31, (but excluding 3 days of 1903, which went into 1902 Report). 1900... .. 1 1901... .. 5 1902... .. 61 1903... .. 439	...
Possibly.	No.	Several times. Warning sent where movements known.	Yes ; once to Swansea. Lodged in the town one night, but was infected elsewhere.
Bye-laws deal with the matter. Frequent inspection while lodgers are in, and special efforts towards re-vaccination. Sec. 83 not in force.	Daily visits to Common Lodging Houses. Details of new lodgers taken. Keepers furnished daily reports. Sec. 83 in force.	Sec. 83 in force.	Daily visits.
Yes, under certain conditions.	No. Would not practice any useful trade.	Rather a big question.	Yes, certainly.
Appears impracticable. Nothing to compel a vagrant to resort to a lodging house owned by any special body or individual. At present, the proper place for destitute vagrants is the tramp shed or Workhouse, but vagrants not always destitute.	Yes.	Objection. Too great interference with liberty of subject and private enterprise. Comparatively few cases from registered Lodging Houses. Difficulty with the unlicensed.	(a) Would perhaps have a better control. (b) Only more work for over-worked authorities.
Compulsory vaccination or re-vaccination of tramps on entering a public institution. Report on recent outbreak now being printed. Copy will be sent.	Professional vagrants and persons frequenting Common Lodging Houses should be vaccinated by the Public Vaccinator. Operation should be done more frequently than in more cleanly persons. Vagrants should be treated as "mental and physical degenerates."	Intelligence Bureau. See page 61, Annual Report, 1902-3. Power to detain persons exposed to infection. Power to insist on accurate information as to movements under penalty.	...
E. W. Hope, M.D.	G. R. Parker, L.R.C.P.	J. Spottiswoode Cameron, M.D.	S. J. Roderick, M.B.

ANSWERS.

CITIES, BOROUGHS AND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILS.—*Continued.*

49

Luton.	Leyton.	Leamington.	Maidstone.
No outbreak during 1903. In 1902. Yes, no spread.	No.	No.	Yes. On two separate occasions—25 cases in all.
...	No.	No.	Yes. Once only—12 cases.
Common Lodging House. (a) 1. (b) 1. (c) 1.	...	...	Common Lodging Houses. (a) 6 (b) 25 (c) 2 (d) 23
...	No Common Lodging Houses.	None.	None.
1903.—6. 1902.—5.	3	1	32
...	No.	No.	No.
Chief Constable is Inspector of Common Lodging Houses. He makes frequent reports. The keepers advised as to preliminary symptoms of Smallpox, and presumably for their own sakes would give prompt notice.	No Common Lodging Houses.	Nightly visits by Police. Strict supervision by day by Sanitary Inspectors. Section 83 not enforced.	Daily visits. All sick persons examined by Medical Officer of Health.
Yes. See Annual Report, 1902.	Yes.	Yes.	...
At Luton would make very little difference. Exercise as much control now as if they belonged to the Authority.	Yes; no objection.	Most decidedly.	Yes.
...	...	Compulsory vaccination of vagrants.	...
H. Sworder, L.R.C.P.	A. F. Peskett, M.R.C.S.	S. Browne, M.D.	C. P. Oliver, M.D.

ANSWERS.

50

CITIES, BOROUGHS AND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILS.—*Continued.*

Manchester.	Middlesborough.	Merthyr Tydvil.	Northampton.
By a man travelling in search of work, whose home was in Manchester. No spread.	No.	No.	Probably, but could not be traced.
Yes, 24 times by vagrants or inmates of Common Lodging Houses.	No.	No.	Cannot say.
In Workhouses, Casual Wards and Common Lodging Houses. (a) 9 Common Lodging Houses infected by above. "Question, if answered, would be misleading."	...	...	...
30 Common Lodging Houses in all infected. 99 cases removed.	Two Common Lodging Houses. Four cases (1 and 3 respectively.	None.	None.
424.	13.	10.	37.
Yes.	No.	Yes, once.	No.
Yes.	Daily inquiry. Sec. 83 enforced.	Sec. 83 not enforced.	Weekly return by keeper, shewing permanent and casual lodgers separately. Number of each is given for each day of the week. Inspector calls at least once weekly.
...	Declines to express an opinion.	...	Very desirable.
...	Yes. No objection. Great need for improvement in class and management of Common Lodging Houses.	...	Further experience required before answering this question. Keepers seem ready to report illness.
...	Compulsory periodical re-vaccination of all vagrants say at Unions.	...	...
Jas. Niven, M.B.	C. V. Dingle, M.D.	D. J. Thomas, M.R.C.S.	J. Beatty, M.D.

ANSWERS.

CITIES, BOROUGHS AND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILS.—*Continued.*

51

Norwich.	Nelson.	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Newport.
No smallpox for 4 years. Vagrants introduced the disease 9 years ago. No spread on that occasion.	No.	No, but in others previously	No (by sailors).
...	No.	Yes, 5 times. In 4 no spread occurred. The other probably caused 4 further cases.	No.
...	...	In Common Lodging Houses (a) 2 (b) 6 (c) 3 (d) 3	...
...	None.	8 times—13 cases.	Nil.
None.	14	155	4
...	No.	Yes, once; a runaway.	No.
Frequent visitations and pressing request that illness be reported to Medical Officer of Health. Sec. 83 not enforced.	Daily visit. (Only 1 Common Lodging House).	Daily visits. Issue of printed notice to keepers to report all cases of ailment or "spots." Sec. 83 not in force.	Yes.
Yes, but not necessarily for length of time suggested.	...	Yes, decidedly.	Some such scheme advisable.
Yes.	Cordially approves of municipal management.	Houses receiving vagrants should be owned and managed by the Sanitary Authority (See No. 10).	Yes, no objection.
Power for compulsory detention to be conferred on Sanitary Authorities.	Power to detain vagrants in an Observation Home in doubtful or suspicious circumstances after exposure to infection, with compulsory vaccination.	Houses for regular weekly lodgers should not be allowed to receive nightly or casual lodgers. There should be some organized means, on a national basis, for getting navvies and unemployed labourers, etc., not in unions, etc., to places of work quickly, and without danger of spreading infectious diseases. In times of epidemic Smallpox, the Local Government Board should require Sanitary Authorities to put in force Sec. 83 of the Public Health Act, 1875. There should be free intercommunication between Sanitary Authorities as to the presence of Smallpox, etc., in their districts in relation to external ones.	See recommendations of Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health.
H. Cooper Pattin, M.D.	A. P. Millar, M.D.	H. E. Armstrong, D.Hy.	J. Howard-Jones, M.D.

ANSWERS.

Oldbury.	Oldham.	Portsmouth.	Peterborough.
No.	Yes. 180—200 cases.	No.	No.
No.	Yes, at least 1 times definitely. About 140 cases in all, directly and indirectly in 1902-3.	No.	No.
...	Workhouse and Common Lodging Houses. 5 Common Lodging Houses. 86 cases.	...	...
None.	None.	...	None.
2	1902—177 1903—260	2	1.
No.	Yes—3 or 1 times.	No.	No.
Sec. 83 in force.	Constant visiting and close inspection of inmates. Sec. 83 not in force. Gives very little real assistance, as tramps, &c., do not give their real names and destinations.	Section 83 not in force.	All contacts from other towns isolated for 16 days (only 4.) Section 83 not in force.
Strongly in favour of some such scheme if it could be made practicable in this country.	Yes.	Know nothing of "Labour Colonies."	Cannot express an opinion.
(a) Yes. (b) Expense in districts like Oldbury where rates are high and rateable value limited.	Probably to some extent. There would be considerable improvement in the general condition. No real good can be done without power to detain and vaccinate contacts during period of incubation.	Not prepared to give an opinion.	Cannot say.
No.	Powers for all contacts with Smallpox to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated unless they have successfully undergone the operation within (5?) years.	...	Compulsory Vaccination and Re-vaccination of all members of Vagrant class.
G. B. Buttery, L.R.C.P.	J. B. Wilkinson, M.D.	A. Mearns Fraser, M.D.	R. W. Jolly, M.R.C.S.

ANSWERS.

CITIES, BOROUGHS AND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILS.—*Continued.*

53

Plymouth.	Penzance.	Penrith (Rural).	Pontypridd.
No.	...	Yes, 1 case.	No.
...	...	...	No, but in 1896 on three separate occasions Small-pox was imported by tramps who frequented the Vagrant Wards.
...	...	No Common Lodging Houses	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	1.	20.
...	...	No.	No.
...	...	...	Daily visits during epidemic. Sec. 83 not in force.
Suggestion a good one, if it can be carried out.	...	Certainly.	Habitual vagrants beyond reform.
...	Yes. No objection.	Yes.	Yes. Has recommended Council to erect a Model Common Lodging House. Very likely that this will be carried out.
...	...	Power by which all tramps on a specified and unknown day, should be vaccinated and kept a fortnight until it is healed. They should be forcibly vaccinated if necessary.	All Vagrant Wards and Common Lodging Houses should be owned by Sanitary Authorities. During an epidemic all vagrants in infected areas should be compulsorily vaccinated.
F. M. Williams, L.R.C.P.	R. D. Boase, M.R.C.S.	F. Haswell, M.D.	H. Davies, M.R.C.S.

ANSWERS.

Reigate.	Rochester.	Reading.	Rowley Regis.
	No.	No outbreak in 1903. In 1902 infection first introduced by a vagrant. Caused other cases named below.	No.
	Once. No spread.	1902. Twice.	No.
	Workhouse.	One in Workhouse. Two in furnished apartments let by keeper of Common Lodging House.	...
	None.	None.	None.
No Smallpox this year.—(1903).	2.	1903—9. 1902—33.	3.
	No.	No.	No Common Lodging Houses.
	No Common Lodging Houses.	Daily inquiries at Common Lodging Houses during outbreak. Sec. 83 not in force.	Yes.
	Yes.	No knowledge.	Most excellent arrangement.
	Not sufficient experience to pronounce.	Yes. Municipal trading objectionable.	No.
	...	Vaccination should be more thoroughly carried out and re-vaccination should be made compulsory.	...
E. L. Jacob, M.R.C.S.	S. Pritchett, M.R.C.S.	A. Ashby, M.B.	J. G. Beasley, L.R.C.P.

ANSWERS.

CITIES, BOROUGHS AND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILS.—*Continued.*

55

Rotherham.	Rhondda.	Southampton.	Southend-on-Sea.
Yes. No spread.	No.	Not in 1903, but several times in other years.	No.
Probably 9 or 10 times. About 43.	No.	No.	No.
Both. 5 Common Lodging Houses. 21 cases in Tramps in Common Lodging Houses. 16 or 18 other cases due to these.	No.	Both Workhouses and Common Lodging Houses on the occasions referred to.	...
None.	None.	...	..
46	None.	2	? 1.
Yes. In 3 or 4 cases.	No.	...	...
Infected Common Lodging Houses daily inspected for 3 weeks after occurrence of case. Section 83 in force for a time. Found impracticable. Accurate information unobtainable.	Section 83 not enforced.	Visits by Inspectors to Common Lodging Houses each morning. Suspicious illness kept under observation. Sec. 83 put in force if any difficulty in obtaining information.	...
Yes. Desirable, if it can be made practicable.	Not sufficient experience to express an opinion.	Eminently desirable.	...
...	...	Would certainly secure prompt discovery and better control of Smallpox, &c. Only objection a financial one (burden on the rates). Doubtful whether health advantages would counterbalance financial loss.	...
...	...	Power should be obtained for the efficient control of vagrants by Sanitary or Poor Law Authorities, especially as regards detention and isolation of vagrants who have been in contact with Smallpox. Most difficulty in Southampton with passengers on ships.	...
R. G. Riddell, F.R.C.S. (Edin.)	J. D. Jenkins, M.D.	W. E. Lauder, F.R.C.S. (Edin.)	J. T. C. Nash, M.D.

ANSWERS.

Stafford.	Stockport.	Southport.	Stretford.
...	Yes. Result, 4 cases.	No.	No.
...	Yes. In one instance (in Workhouse). 36 cases resulted. Several cases in Common Lodging Houses. Result, 68 cases.	No.	No.
...	(a) 17 Common Lodging Houses. (b) 73. (c) 21. (d) 52.	...	No.
...	None.	None.	No Common Lodging Houses.
...	50.	8.	13.
On several occasions Tramps have passed through Stafford during incubation period, and have developed the disease later.	Yes, on many occasions.	No.	No.
Section 83 not in force.	Nightly visits during Smallpox prevalence. Special inspection of strangers in Common Lodging Houses. Sec. 83 in force.	Daily visits by Sanitary Inspectors. Sec. 83 not enforced.	No Common Lodging Houses.
Not in a position to answer this.	Yes. Probably offers best and most practicable solution of the difficulty. Expense to country would apparently be less than under existing regime.	Yes. Each town should look after "its own" as far as this is possible between town and town.	?
Common Lodging Houses open for inspection day and night. Does not see that alteration of ownership would affect spread of disease.	Yes. Vagrants should be separated from those to whom honest work is still not distasteful. By contact of vagrants with good workers bad principles are spread.	Theoretically, yes. Does not see that in practice anything would be gained.	Yes.
Power to vaccinate and re-vaccinate all Tramps.	<i>See Special Report, pp. 22-3.</i> Movements of tramps in Smallpox times might be restricted in same manner as those of <i>swine</i> under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act in swine fever infected areas.	Experience of Smallpox too small to formulate suggestions.	No.
F. Milnes Blumer, M.B.	Meredith Young, M.D.	J. J. Weaver, M.R.C.S.	W. J. Heslop, L.R.C.P., I.

ANSWERS.

CITIES, BOROUGHS AND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILS.—*Continued.*

57

Swinton and Pendlebury.	Stalybridge.	Sheffield.	Scarborough.
No.	No.	No.	Yes.
No.	No.	23 times. In 6 instances there were 40 secondary cases.	Probably not.
...	...	Both. (a) 15. (b) 15. (c) 12. (d) 3.	Workhouse.
...	None.	In 3 houses, 1 case in each house.	None.
6.	7.	59.	27.
No.	No.	No.	No.
No Common Lodging Houses.	Visited Common Lodging Houses 3 times a week, now visited weekly. Sec. 83 in force.	Sec. 83 in force. Vagrants kept under observation.	All Common Lodging Houses visited by Medical Officer of Health, and keepers instructed to at once report illness. Inspector visited once a week and saw all inmates from town infected with Smallpox.
Cannot express an opinion.	...	No opinion.	Yes.
Very desirable.	Yes.	No opinion.	Infectious disease could be better controlled if Sanitary Authorities owned Common Lodging Houses. In smaller Sanitary District's expense would interfere with the acquisition of the houses.
...	No.	...	System of reasonable quarantine founded on incubation periods of infectious diseases would be better than present method of notifying Medical Officer of Health of district to which the suspect is proceeding. Wrong addresses given as regard smallpox. Medical Officers of Health should have power to compel re-vaccination of "contacts."
S. Hosegood, M.R.C.S.	F. J. Roberts-Dudley, M.R.C.S.	H. Scurfield, M.D.	F. Dittmar, M.D.

ANSWERS.

Stockton.	South Shields.	Swansea.	Tunbridge Wells.
No. by a gipsy. No spread.	Facts point to first introduction being due to some person who slept for a night in a Common Lodging House. Two cases resulted.	1902. No.	Yes. 16 cases and 4 cases
5 times (2 of these were by workmen). No spread.	Either a sailor or a tramp. 23 cases directly or indirectly resulted.	1902. 3 times. No second case occurred.	See above.
1 in Workhouse. 2 applying for admission to Workhouse. 1 in Common Lodging House (a labourer from another district).	Common Lodging Houses. (a) 1. (b) 2. (c) unknown. (d) 2.	Workhouse and 3 Common Lodging Houses. (a) 3 (b) 3 (c) 3	Common Lodging House, 1; tramps, 1; other persons, 4.
...	None.	None.	None.
6.	34.	1902-187. 1903-0	20.
No.	Probably.	No.	Yes, once.
On first appearance of disease required keepers to furnish list of lodgers daily during a fortnight. Sec. 83 temporarily in force.	Letters and special instructions to keepers. Sec. 83 in force.	Daily visitation from first presence of Smallpox in the town.	Nightly visits to Common Lodging Houses. Sec. 83 in force.
Suggestion as shadowed in query hardly commends itself.	Yes.	Very desirable that vagrants should cease to be vagrants but doubt practicability.	Yes. Decidedly.
Yes. No objection.	Yes. Objection—Expense, but if Common Lodging Houses can be provided without charge on rates, no objection.	Municipal Lodging Houses would greatly assist in the control of Smallpox, etc., and would be an object lesson to private houses.	Yes. No objection.
"Vaccination and re-vaccination at the point of the bayonet."	Compulsory re-vaccination of all tramps.	Power to enforce re-vaccination of vagrants and tramps in Common Lodging Houses and Casual Wards during prevalence of Smallpox.	Local Government Board Bye-Laws making it compulsory for tramps to give information asked for and submit to examination. Imprisonment on default. Local Authority should have power to compel tramps to be clean, &c.
Thos. Horne, M.D.	J. J. Boyd, M.B.	E. Davies, M.R.C.S.	W. Stamford, L.R.C.P.

ANSWERS.

CITIES, BOROUGHES AND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILS.—*Continued.*

59

Tottenham.	Tipton.	Todmorden.	Wimbledon.
No.	No outbreak in Tipton.	Yes. No spread.	No.
Yes, once. No spread.	...	Yes, 6 times. No spread.	No.
Neither.	...	1 in Workhouse (in receiving ward only; had previously been in Common Lodging House); 3 others in Common Lodging Houses.	
None.	...	No.	None.
...	None.	15.	9 in 1902 (none introduced by vagrants). 1903—0
No.	...	Yes, in one or two cases.	
Daily and occasional night visits. Section 83 not in force. Keepers gave information voluntarily.	...	Proprietors did all in their power to help and at once report suspected cases.	Only when Smallpox is in the neighbourhood.
Yes.	Habitual vagrants are untameable. Vagrancy largely hereditary. They will never learn a trade for a living.	Yes, so far as spread of infectious disease is concerned. As to winning vagrants from their present mode of living, it would end in failure. They would in most cases revert to old mode of life.	Have no knowledge.
Yes.	Yes, managed, but not owned by Sanitary Authority. Feel sure that no Sanitary Authority would take the trouble.	Yes, but there would be difficulty in the management.	Yes.
Local Authority should have power to compulsorily vaccinate such cases.	1. That Medical Officer to every Workhouse should daily inspect tramps. 2. Every Workhouse should reserve one or more wards for observation wards. 3. That every tramp contact should be detained and kept under observation for two weeks at the Workhouse where the contact took place. 4. Compulsory re-vaccination of tramps. Such to be excused tasks until arm healed. 5. In any suspected case, all contacts should have their clothes destroyed. 6. In case of Common Lodging Houses, no lodger should be allowed until two weeks from date of disinfection. Clothes of all inmates to be destroyed or disinfected by steam. Re-vaccination to be compulsory.	...	
J. F. Butler-Hogon, M.D.	A. S. Underhill, M.D.	C. W. Thorp, L.R.C.P.	E. Pocklington, M.R.C.S.

ANSWERS.

60 CITIES, BOROUGHS AND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILS.—*Continued.*

Worthing	Walthamstow.	West Ham.	Wolverhampton
No outbreak for many years	No.	No.	Yes. No known extension. (This case occurred in the workhouse, 51 tramps in the same night, scattered next day.)
...	No.	No.	4 times. 2 further cases in one instance.
...	No.	...	3 in Workhouse, 2 in Common Lodging House. (a) 2 (b) 4 (c) ? 4 ? 2 (d) ? 2
...	No Common Lodging Houses.	None.	1 case in an Italian lodging house (an ice-cream maker). A second case occurred.
...	1903— 2 1902—146	11	7 (2 of the cases mentioned in Question 2 occurred before the commencement of statistical year 1903.)
...	No.	No.	No.
...	No Common Lodging Houses.	No.	Daily visits. Have had complete list of inmates when smallpox occurred.
...	Yes.	Formed no opinion.	Have not considered the question, but the tramp should be suppressed.
...	Cannot say.	No. [Objection—cost.	Yes. No objection.
...	No.	No.	Nothing more than stated in Reply 8. Idle wandering population a public danger, and in every way an evil.
C. Kelly, M.D.	J. J. Clarke, L.R.C.P., I.	Charles Sanders, M.B.	H. Malet, M.D.

ANSWERS.

CITIES, BOROUGH AND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILS.—*Continued.* 61

Walsall.	West Bromwich.	Worcester.	Waterloo-with-Seaforth.
(1) April, 1902. Yes, 15 cases. (2) November, 1902. Yes, 67 cases.	One outbreak in past year was so introduced. One other case resulted.	Only cases during 1902-3 were 3 tramps in the Casual Ward. Did not spread locally.	No.
(1) Twice. 2 cases. (2) Thrice. 3 cases.	No.	...	No.
(1) In Workhouse. (2) In Workhouse.	Common Lodging House. (a) 1. (b) 2. (c) 2. (d) 0.	...	...
None.	None.	...	No Common Lodging Houses.
55	49.	1	6.
No.	No.	No.	No.
Handbill issued before first outbreak and on visit to Common Lodging House when information received of sickness. Also frequent visits by Assistant Inspector. Section 83 not in force.	Systematic inspection. Burning of all clothes. Section 83 not in force.	Printed circular to all Lodging Houses. No other action.	No Common Lodging Houses.
Yes.	Would probably do good, but very hard to get it passed.	Yes, very desirable.	No experience of vagrants.
...	Yes. Would prefer to Municipalise all Lodging Houses.	Yes. The habitual tramp could then have his bad habits corrected and the honest man looking for work helped on his way.	No Common Lodging Houses, therefore no difficulty.
Vaccination and Re-vaccination by far the most important element in the prevention of Smallpox. With vaccination compulsory every 10 years Smallpox would be unknown.	No. Agree with most of the action taken in the matter.	Habitual tramp a pest and should be compelled to earn his living.	No.
J. Scott Wilson, M.D.	H. Manley, M.B.	M. Read, M.D.	W. S. Limrick, L.R.C.P.

ANSWERS.

62 CITIES, BOROUGHS AND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILS.—*Continued.*

Wigan.	Warrington.	Wakefield.	West Hartlepool.
Yes, 5 cases.	No.	First case, a man in a Common Lodging House, not a vagrant, but associating with vagrants. This was the beginning of an epidemic of 101 cases.	Yes. 1 case resulted at West Hartlepool and 1 at Middlesbrough.
Twice, 2 cases.	Three times. In one instance a second case occurred. A travelling show started an epidemic of 72 cases.	By tramps or navvies on 31 occasions. Navvies the chief trouble; cannot practically distinguish between them and tramps.	Probably once.
Common Lodging Houses. (a) 4. (b) 10. (c) 1. (d) 10.	Two in Common Lodging Houses. One in Infirmary.	8 Common Lodging Houses had 15 primary cases, 8 secondary cases; 10 cases from Casual Wards; 10 from Prison; 2 tramps admitted direct from streets.	Common Lodging House. (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 0 (d) 0
2 houses. 2 cases.	One house, one case.	Cannot say. All the cases noted in 3 were either vagrants or associated with vagrants.	None.
65.	82	101 (46 from Common Lodging Houses, Casual Wards, and Prison).	11
Yes. Twice or thrice.	No.	Highly probable.	Once to Middlesbrough.
Regular daily and nightly visits. Section 83 in force.	Frequent visits, &c. Section 83 in force.	Daily visits. Lists of names not obtained.	Daily visits. Sickness at once reported. Section 83 in force.
Yes.	Query.	Yes.	Desirable, but hardly practicable.
Yes, no objection.	Municipal Lodging Houses would be more satisfactory.	Yes. No Lodging House except of the model type should be permitted.	Yes. No objection.
No.	Universal re-vaccination and power to secure additional re-vaccination in contacts (including tramps.) This is secured in Warrington by pressure from employers of labour.	Sanitary Authority should have power to vaccinate contacts in Common Lodging Houses and to detain and keep them under observation over incubation period. Every Common Lodging House should have a bath and an isolation room.	Should be a condition of entry to Casual Wards that vagrants should be vaccinated or re-vaccinated.
W. Berry, F.R.C.S., I.	J. G. Gornall, M.B.	Thomas Gibson, M.D.	F. H. Morison, M.D.

Workington.	York.
Yes. Fairly severe epidemic resulted.	Very probably. First two cases residents, who had not been out of York for weeks, but who had been in contact with vagrants. No spread.
Once. 2 cases.	Seven times. Resulted in 26 cases.
In Common Lodging Houses In the first case a tramp did not develop the disease until he went into the Workhouse at Cocker-month, where he infected several people.	Workhouse and Common Lodging Houses. (a) 1 (b) 7 (c) 2 (d) 5
None.	Nil.
17	27
Yes, as in Reply 3.	Yes. Twice—Leeds and Bradford.
Visits. Strict orders to report sickness.	Frequent calls during outbreak. Cannot make Section 83 work satisfactorily. Strict about Section 81 and the usual Bye-Laws under Section 80.
Cannot say.	Yes.
Yes. No objection.	Thinks it could. Ownership and management would be a serious responsibility. Annual re-registration of houses and keepers (York Corporation Act, 1902) a powerful lever.
Should be compulsory that no tramp should be allowed to enter a Common Lodging house without evidence of recent re-vaccination, or unless he submitted to same. In cases of smallpox in other houses, re-vaccination to be compulsory, or 16 day's quarantine at <i>own expense</i> . Sanitary Authority to be Vaccinating Authority.	Power to detain vagrants for 18 days after Smallpox in a Common Lodging House, and to maintain them in bed and board, or compensate them for loss of employment. If vagrants will be vagrants, why not the power of compulsory vaccination and re-vaccination of all vagrant "contacts"
J. Highet, M.D.	H. N. Goode (Deputy M.O.H.)

P.S.—Replies to the foregoing queries were not received, or came too late for classification, from the following towns :—Aldershot, Aston Manor, Beckenham, Bournemouth, Bedford, Bilston, Barking, Brentwood, Barrow, Bradford, Barnsley, Barry, Chatham, Chiswick, Cambridge, Chesterfield, Chadderton, Colne, Dover, Dudley, Derby, Dewsbury, Darlington, Ealing, Edmonton, East Ham, Ebbw Vale, Fenton, Farnworth, Gravesend, Gillingham, Gloucester, Gorton, Gateshead, Heston and Isleworth, Hendon, Heywood, Ipswich, Ilkeston, Ince-in-Makerfield, Jarrow, Kettering, Lowestoft, Longton, Lincoln, Leigh, Mansfield, Macclesfield, Moss Side, Middleton, Mountain Ash, Nuneaton and Chilvers Coton, Nottingham, Oxford, Preston, Penrith (Urban), Richmond, Radcliffe, Rochdale, Rawtenstall, Swindon, Shrewsbury, Stoke, Smethwick, St. Helen's, Salford, Shipley, Sunderland, Twickenham, Torquay, Taunton, Tynemouth, Winchester, Willesden, Wood Green, Watford, Wednesbury, Wallasey, Widnes, Woodford.



